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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, fair, local showers. Temp. 17-25 (63-77). Saturday, no change. LONDON: Friday, fair. Temp. 15-23 (59-73). Saturday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. Friday, fair. Temp. 15-23 (59-73). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 18-23 (64-73).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

SPRING SNOW

Warm in Paris, hot in London and torrid in Rome, but June has its compensations for those who are willing to search for them — as in the Gotthard Pass of the Swiss Alps, where a snowplow sprays its frigid plumes in the cold spring sky. A welcome and refreshing sight.



As Rebels Are Reported Nearby

Blacks in Kolwezi Said to Face Starvation

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire, June 1 (UPI) — An estimated 100,000 black residents of Kolwezi risk starvation unless food supplies are rushed there quickly, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said little food has reached the town and surrounding areas for many days. Townspeople from the few Red Cross aircraft or trucks, which do carry in supplies, the sources said.

Hundreds of rebels have been reported lurking in the bush surrounding Kolwezi following a French and Belgian paratroop operation to rescue Europeans last month after an insurrection.

In Brussels, officials said 67 whites had been buried during a cleanup of corpses in Kolwezi, of whom 42 were identified. They also issued the names of about 240 other whites who were believed to be living in Kolwezi at the time of the rebel attack who have not since been heard from.

Meanwhile, the Zaire newspaper

Elima said President Mobutu Sese Seko has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence passed on the local army commander for cowardice during the rebel attack.

Fear for their lives is making many white residents leave rebel-infested Shaba province in apprehen-

sion about what may happen when the French and Belgian paratroopers are completely withdrawn. President Mobutu flew today to Shaba to make an on-the-spot inspection. Diplomatic sources said local troops have virtually stripped Kolwezi in a looting rampage since

the French and Belgian paratroopers pulled out of there last week-end. Much of the pillaged loot was carried off in government C-130 aircraft, the sources said.

Another Uprising Reported

From Wire Dispatches
BRUSSELS, June 1 — The Congolese National Movement today said in a communique that its supporters had led guerrilla actions to capture arms from Zaire army barracks in Abo and Bunia, in the northeast and at the far end of the country from the Shaba massacre.

The grouping — not the one to which the Katangese invaders of Kolwezi belong — draws its inspiration from the memory of Patrice Lumumba, the leftist Congolese leader killed in the early 1960s.

The communique added that the movement had received no help from the outside — "none from the Soviet Union, nor Cuba, nor the U.S., nor from another country." It said the movement's action had started with an attack on an army camp March 3, when many arms had been seized and that a popular uprising had followed.

U.S. to Supply Food Aid To Communist-Led Laos

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — The Carter administration has decided to supply \$5 million in food aid to Laos for humanitarian purposes. Congress and the Laotian government were informed yesterday.

State Department officials said that the aid to the Communist-led regime was justified on the grounds of "basic human need" in view of the severe malnutrition and potential widespread starvation resulting from a poor rice harvest this year.

Laos appealed to all nations last August for aid to head off a "disaster" caused by an impending food shortage, and in January, the Laotian government made a "very polite, correct and reasoned appeal" to the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane for bilateral assistance, according to the State Department officials.

Laos is the only Indochinese country with which the United States has diplomatic relations.

The Carter administration, which has spoken often of meeting humanitarian needs, recently has

been criticized in the press for failing to act on the Laotian request.

Officials said that the administration's failure to approve food aid until now was based in part on a reluctance to undertake a possibly controversial foreign policy action at a time when the Panama Canal treaties, the Middle East arms package and other controversial foreign affairs issues were before Congress.

State Department officials said

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Carter Urges Turk Arms Embargo End

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI) — President Carter, warning that the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus undercuts NATO's southern flank, today appealed for congressional repeal of the embargo on U.S. arms to Turkey.

Mr. Carter, in a White House meeting with a group of congressmen, said the embargo imposed by Congress in 1974 after Turkey used U.S. arms to invade Cyprus had "not performed well for our country or for peace in the Mediterranean and Europe."

Administration officials for more than a year have been trying to persuade Congress to lift the embargo, which has prompted Turkey to move closer to the Soviet Union. Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit plans a trip to Moscow soon.

The embargo "has driven a wedge between ourselves and Greece, has driven a wedge between ourselves and Turkey and has shaken the cohesiveness of the NATO alliance," the president said. "It has stalemated progress on Cyprus."

Mr. Carter said an end of the embargo may not resolve the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, but "the perpetuation will continue the stalemate and lack of progress."

Mr. Ecevit said, meanwhile, that Turkey "will inevitably reduce" its defense contribution to NATO if the embargo is not lifted. He said that his stand was not a threat, but said that "Turkey will react in a responsible way, in a way that will not damage U.S.-Turkish relations irrevocably."

Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, in a statement released by the Cyprus Embassy, said that he was "deeply surprised" that the United States would seek to repeal the embargo "before the reasons for which it was imposed were removed." During the two-day NATO summit in Washington, Mr. Carter met separately with the Turkish, premier and Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis to discuss solutions to their dispute.

Mr. Carter has told Mr. Ecevit that he was determined to win

repeal of the embargo. And the president assured Mr. Karamanlis that the United States would make a "major effort" to prevent a Turkish military attack.

Congress has turned down previous attempts to lift the embargo. Mr. Karamanlis has opposed lifting the embargo. Mr. Ecevit has sought its repeal. NATO allies backed the administration decision to win an end to the prohibition.

U.S. officials feel that the Greek government has reacted relatively mildly to the decision to seek an end to the embargo.

Base Closings Possible

In a related development, former NATO commander Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer and Parker Hart, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey, told a news conference that Turkey would probably close all U.S. military bases if the embargo is not lifted.

Congressional sources said that Congress probably will take up the embargo issue this month and that the vote is expected to be close.

Despite Modernization Drive

U.S. Defense Chief Doubts NATO Able to Match Reds

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — As NATO nations embark on an unprecedented effort to modernize their defenses, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown says he doubts that the move will compensate for the extensive buildup by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

The NATO summit meeting ended yesterday with adoption of a defense program that could cost up to \$100 billion in increased military spending over the next 15 years. The United States is expected to provide about half the total.

President Carter called the agreement a revitalization of the alliance. Mr. Brown said he has not believed a year ago that NATO was capable of such a cooperative effort.

But the defense secretary told reporters it is "very unlikely" that the 15-nation agreement would compensate for the recent "adverse trends" in the East-West arms balance. The Warsaw Pact countries have taken a commanding lead over NATO in the number of combat-ready troops, tanks and tactical combat aircraft.

Parity Is Goal

The summit's 2,000-word final communique reaffirmed NATO's goal of creating an approximate parity between its ground forces and those of the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

In Vienna, where the five-year-old talks on mutual force reductions are being held, Bulgarian chief delegate Todor Dichev today called the NATO concept "unrealistic" because it would obligate the Russians to cut forces in central Europe "three times more than the United States." He said there already is "approximate equality of numerical strength" between East and West forces.

The NATO communique also urged that there be a "constructive response" from the Warsaw Pact to a NATO suggestion that five Soviet tank divisions pull out of Central Europe in exchange for the West's withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons. NATO spokesman Aurelius Fernandez said in Vienna that Mr. Dichev's speech "certainly is not the response called for."

Mr. Brown said the balance of forces over the next 15 years would depend, in part, on Warsaw Pact

military spending over the same period. He said recent arms spending patterns are not encouraging.

Spending Would Lag

Even if the NATO countries fulfill their individual pledges to increase defense contributions by 3 percent a year, it still would be less the average annual rate of increase by the Russians and their allies over the past two decades, he said.

He also questioned whether NATO has the resolve to overcome

its chronic weapons and material duplication problem.

Mr. Brown's caution was shared by a NATO alliance study of East-West relations made public yesterday.

"The Soviet Union can be expected to continue to attach high priority to the steady enhancement of its military strength across the entire range of capabilities," the study said.

"The policy of the Soviet Union has so far been characterized by efforts to change the 'correlation of

forces' in its favor; there is no indication this policy is likely to be modified significantly."

Endangers Progress

Despite the somber assessment, the NATO delegates seemed pleased by the results of eight painstaking months of work on a collective defense program that calls for substantial improvements in NATO's air, sea and ground capabilities. The most ambitious project involves the establishment of an in-

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Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York.

Overtime Session on Arms Control

Vance, Gromyko Meet 5 Hours

By Lee Lescaze and Murray Marder

NEW YORK, June 1 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko tried yesterday to put a brave face on U.S.-Soviet relations after five hours of talks that they both called useful.

Their meeting, which was to have lasted two hours, was scheduled hurriedly in an attempt to maintain the momentum of the 4-year search for a strategic arms control treaty.

That momentum had faltered slightly with the sour ending last Saturday of the talks on the subject between President Carter and Mr. Gromyko. Those talks floundered over what the Russians insist is an unrelated issue: events in Africa.

The White House encounter was only one of a series of new strains on U.S.-Soviet relations in the last 10 days.

Tension Acknowledged

"The relationships between our two countries are in a state of tension. There's no doubt about that," Mr. Vance said after yesterday's meeting with Mr. Gromyko. "On the other hand, we have been able to have, as both Mr. Gromyko and I have said, useful talks."

Mr. Gromyko said matters other than arms limitation came up and that discussion of them "was also useful and expedient and perhaps even necessary."

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko said that they plan to meet again on nuclear arms control at a mutually agreeable time.

Each answered reporters' questions by saying that he hopes U.S.-Soviet relations will improve, and

neither echoed the harsher words that his superior has used.

Normally, a foreign minister intensifies what his chief of state says, but diplomatic observers noted that Mr. Gromyko made no mention of the strong attack that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made on the United States yesterday.

Mr. Gromyko's demeanor after his session with Mr. Vance was perhaps evidence of Moscow's continuing desire to reach an arms limitation agreement, observers said. On the other hand, diplomatic sources noted that Soviet diplomats do not have flexibility to respond quickly to changing events and that Mr. Gromyko came to this country more than a week ago with a mission to pursue progress in arms talks.

Neither Mr. Vance nor Mr. Gromyko answered reporters' questions about the U.S.-Soviet debate over events in Zaire, nor did they comment on the triangular relationship between Moscow, Washington and Peking.

As Mr. Gromyko finished his brief remarks and headed for the door, saying he wanted his dinner, he was asked how the general deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations would affect arms-limitation talks. "If I had one hour, I would answer this question," he replied. "I do not have one hour."

However, Mr. Gromyko was generally upbeat on the arms talks held yesterday. He said the remaining open questions have not been "finalized," but he drew a distinction between not having "finalized" and not agreeing at all.

Police Use Tear Gas

TEHRAN, June 1 (AP) — Police used tear gas to disperse several hundred students demonstrating at Tehran University yesterday.

Mrs. Marcos Named To High-Level Post

MANILA, June 1 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos gave greater powers today to his wife, Imelda, by naming her head of a new government department in charge of planning and development of the Philippines' 1,500 cities and towns.

Mr. Marcos, governor of metropolitan Manila, was appointed to the Cabinet-level post following unanimous passage of a resolution creating it, at a preliminary meeting of the nation's interim National Assembly.

W. Berlin Checking IDs In Move to Net Terrorists

BERLIN, June 1 (AP) — West Berlin began public identity checks today in an attempt to snare a small group blamed for the renewal of terrorism, which had subsided for two years.

Backed by court authorization to demand identity papers and make searches, police prepared for up to three months of spot-checks at traffic intersections, theater crowds and other public points.

Everyone is required to produce identity papers and to permit searches, said broadcast announcements of the searches, authorized under anti-terrorist laws passed in West Germany earlier this year.

Police armed with submachine guns checked some travelers leaving through the Berlin Wall, outbound border crossings that Western officials usually leave uncontrolled for political purposes.

Linked to Jailbreak

The measures were aimed at capturing members of the Movement June 2, a West Berlin terrorist organization largely inactive for two years but linked since Saturday to a jailbreak, the wounding of a court-appointed defense attorney and the attempted firebombing of another.

Six members of the group went on trial in West Berlin April 11 on murder and kidnapping charges. One, Till Meyer, was freed from the maximum-security Moabit prison Saturday by two armed women carrying false cards identifying them as defense attorneys — cards that officials had considered fake-proof.

Police said that some clues indicated the escape involved four known female terrorists, three of whom staged the city's last big terrorist incident when they broke out of prison here July 7, 1976.

Julianne Plumbach, 26, Inge

Control Advocates Fear CIA Is Slipping Through Loopholes

By Seymour M. Hersh

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT) — Some members of Congress and Washington officials are openly expressing concern about what they say are weaknesses in the Congressional control and monitoring of the Central Intelligence Agency's covert activities overseas.

They cite as evidence the willingness of the Senate and House intelligence committees to approve clandestine operations without serious questioning in such sensitive regions as the Middle East and Africa.

Three such operations — involving the shipment of communications equipment to Egypt and the Sudan and an anti-Cuban propaganda program in the Horn of Africa — were approved by the committees last fall, according to well-placed sources.

Some legislators were known to have had subsequent misgivings about at least one operation, but no objections were voiced at

Secret Operations in Mideast, Africa Approved With Little Objection

the time, the same sources said.

The CIA's operations also were approved by President Carter and the Special Coordinating Committee, his new Cabinet-level group that reviews and assesses all clandestine activity. The committee is headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser.

Disconcerting Operations

There is no legislation barring the CIA from engaging in covert activities abroad, but the quick endorsement by the Senate and House intelligence committees last year of the three covert operations disconcerted some members of Congress who had already raised questions about the various command-and-control mechanisms set up in the wake of the CIA domestic spying scandals, sources said.

Members of the Senate Intelli-

gence Committee acknowledged in recent interviews that the process of gaining the right to complete oversight over the CIA's activity was a slow one.

The broad question of congressional control over the CIA's covert activities was also raised by the scandal over illegal CIA spying three years ago. An immediate solution was to expand to eight the number of congressional committees entitled to briefings on such activities. In practice, however, an inquiry showed that while the full membership of the Senate and House intelligence committees was briefed, only a few members of the other six committees were informed of the covert operations and usually after the fact.

Because of the past controversy over the agency's involvement in Chile and elsewhere, some members of Congress and ad-

ministration officials are known to believe, the security for such operations is all the more fragile and, thus, the activities riskier.

For example, the existence of the clandestine operations in the Middle East and Africa was disclosed as President Carter and key administration aides were becoming involved in an increasingly public debate over congressional restrictions and prohibitions on foreign involvements.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, told reporters last week that he believed that the Carter administration was considering a re-entry into the Angolan civil war. And the president was quoted as having made clear to some senators that he would support a repeal of legislation barring the United States from aiding a pro-Western faction in Angola.

The covert operations, all approved sometime last fall, includ-

ed the delivery of clandestine radio and other communications equipment to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and to President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan.

Propaganda Operation

In addition, the CIA organized an anti-Cuban propaganda operation during intensified fighting between Ethiopia and insurgents from Eritrea.

As explained by administration officials, the equipment provided to Mr. Sadat last year was part of a continuing CIA project to supply him with a personal communications system for safety.

The administration officials said that Mr. Sadat had requested the equipment so that he could communicate with his personal aides without others — presumably in the Egyptian military — being able to eavesdrop.

U.S. Names 5 For Spacelab

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI) — The United States today named two Americans and three European scientists to vie for two seats in the first Spacelab.

The Spacelab, a research platform that will remain inside the space shuttle rocket plane, is scheduled for a trip into Earth orbit in December, 1980, on the 11th flight of the shuttle.

The Americans are Dr. Michael Lampton, 37, of Berkeley, Calif., a space physicist; and Byron Lichtenberg, 30, of Nauck, Mass., a researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Europeans from whom one will be picked for the flight are Dr. Ulf Merbold, 36, a West German physicist; Claude Nicollier, 33, a Swiss astrophysicist working in the European Space Technology Center in the Netherlands; and Dr. Wubbo Ockels, 31, a nuclear physicist from Groningen, the Netherlands.

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Reassures NATO

U.S. Navy Confident in Atlantic

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — The Navy, emboldened by important technological progress in anti-submarine warfare, has reassured European members of the North Atlantic alliance that it would be able to lift 95 percent of the required equipment and supplies across the Atlantic despite the Soviet submarine fleet.

The Navy also has taken issue with the official Defense Department position that airships can solve the reinforcement and resupply problem. According to Adm. Isaac Kidd, the NATO commander in the Atlantic, this is "an erroneous assumption."

The reduction in the Navy's future sea control forces in the current budget has been a source of acute anxiety to NATO's maritime powers, particularly Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. They feared that the United States would be unable to follow up the heralded airborne reinforcement with convoys carrying the supplies necessary to meet the second phase of a Soviet invasion.

Naval officers, speaking guard-

edly of a breakthrough in both the detection and destruction aspects of anti-submarine warfare, now assert that hostile submarines can be detected 60 to 70 miles from a convoy and that new weapons insure their destruction once detected.

Adm. Kidd's view is that, with these aids, the convoys would get through. But the Air Force losses should be expected. He pointed out, however, that the Navy does not have "the hardware to do it all at once."

"We would get the equipment across," he said. "But in the initial phase we would be unable to hunt enemy submarines in their lairs."

The report of Task Force Four, approved yesterday by the NATO summit meeting here, stressed more effective means of countering the Soviet submarine threat with surface and air forces.

The Soviet program includes 167 attack submarines, 30 of them nuclear powered, and 67 submarines armed with cruise missiles, 43 of which are nuclear powered. A NATO intelligence report says that the trend in the Soviet program is toward fewer units, although this is "more than counterbalanced" by

"the introduction of new types and by more of the newest present classes."

Anti-Submarine Classes

The anti-submarine weapons that encourage the Navy to believe that it can push convoys across the Atlantic in the face of this formidable force are the Towed Array Sonar System to be employed by one class of frigates, the Spruance class of destroyers and the Perry class of guided missile frigates.

A new computerized system for identifying hostile submarines and monitoring the information furnished by the towed array and other sonar systems has been added to the fleet.

The Navy also expects that the new Aegis anti-aircraft system will enable it to meet the threat to NATO shipping of the Soviet bomber known in NATO by the code-name Backfire.

All these weapons would be necessary, for Adm. Kidd expects that the Navy would require 6,000 of the alliance's 10,000 merchant ships. The Navy is not committed to the short-war or long-war concepts studied by NATO planners. Those who believe in a short war "could be wrong," Adm. Kidd said recently, and the capability of moving convoys across the Atlantic is a "vital element."

Misgivings Cited

Although the Navy's confidence in its new weapons systems appears to have infected NATO naval sources, there were some misgivings among the military about the Long Term Defense Program, which one senior U.S. official called "a promising blueprint."

A source of concern was the omission from the long-term program of a specific reference to the U.S. development and production by the United States of the long-range cruise missile. To one senior European official, this "minus" balanced the "plus" represented by the U.S. progress in anti-submarine warfare.

President Carter's pledge on Tuesday to maintain nuclear equivalence with the Soviet Union apparently eased the immediate concerns of NATO's heads of government. Many of their military advisers, however, were disappointed that the report of Task Force 10, which deals with tactical nuclear weapons, did not include some reference to the U.S. long-range cruise missile program.

Both the West Germans and the British favor the production of 1,000 to 1,500 of these pilotless aircraft, which are equipped with a guidance system that enables them to strike targets well behind the front lines.

Military men of both countries contend that such weapons are necessary if the alliance is to have the capability to attack the second echelon of Soviet forces, according to those in any initial attack. They urge that the range of the tactical missiles be about 620 to 920 miles, pointing out that the Pershing's 450-mile range is the maximum for any allied tactical surface-to-surface missile.

Limited Range

Under the tentative strategic arms limitation agreement, the range of U.S. cruise missiles is limited to 600 miles except for those mounted in heavy bombers.

Some military sources say that they believed, on the basis of information from Washington, that after the B-1 bomber was abandoned by President Carter last summer, development of the long-range cruise missile would be pushed by the Defense Department.

When the president also shelved plans for the neutron bomb, the interested allies believed that additional impetus would be given the cruise missile program.

The military consensus on the results of the summit meeting was that the reaffirmation of political will to support the alliance was useful but that only early positive progress in weaponry, reinforcement programs and the readiness of European reserve forces would add to the alliance's deterrent impact.

grees with proposals for a NATO-supported Pan-African peacekeeping force to counter Soviet-Cuban military activities in Africa.

France and the United States have indicated support for the proposal but Mr. Callaghan cautioned the Western allies against acting "out of frustration" in Africa.

Mr. Callaghan said he fears that "a lot of Christopher Columbuses are setting out from the United States to discover Africa for the first time."

Schmidt Pleased

BONN, June 1 (UPI) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned from the United States today with a glowing report on his meeting with President Carter and a pledge to work with him to spur economic recovery.

Immediately after arriving home, Mr. Schmidt went before the Bundestag (parliament) to read a government declaration on his trip, which was designed to dispel reports of Bonn-Washington strains.

Mr. Schmidt differed in the past with Mr. Carter on economic and other matters, but he told the Bundestag that he met with Mr. Carter as with a friendly partner.

London Hotel Record

LONDON, June 1 (UPI) — More tourists stayed in London hotels last year than ever before, according to a survey made public today by the British Tourist Board.

Overseas visitors totaled 7.8 million and British ones 11 million.

Control Advocates Fear CIA Is Using Loopholes

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tees have been in monitoring covert CIA activities is a procedural dispute that is now under study by the National Security Council.

According to a number of administration officials and members of Congress, a basic monitoring tool for Congress is the 1974 Hughes-Ryan Amendment, which states that no covert CIA operation can be carried out unless the president makes "a finding" that the operation is important to national security. The proposed activity then is submitted to the House and Senate intelligence committees for approval before being carried out.

Worldwide Findings

What some members of Congress are known to consider as a loophole was quickly found. In January, 1975, less than a month after the amendment was approved by Congress, former President Gerald Ford issued a series of secret "worldwide findings" that determined in advance that any CIA clandestine operation dealing with narcotics, terrorism or counterintelligence was prima facie important to national security.

President Carter endorsed that interpretation shortly after taking office last year, well-placed sources said.

In other words, the sources said, the CIA did not need formal approval to begin overseas operations in the three categories of clandestine activity.

A legislative official conceded that the worldwide findings were vague, but contended, nonetheless, that the Senate and House intelligence committee could overcome that deficiency.

CAB Stiffens Conditions On Airline Overbooking

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP) — A passenger bumped from a U.S. airline flight may receive immediate compensation up to \$400 under a new rule issued today by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The board decided not to outlaw overbooking of flights, but it warned that it would consider doing so if airlines do not sharply curtail the practice.

Overbooking results in bumping — the denial of a seat to a passenger with a confirmed reservation. The CAB said that overbooking has been increasing, and it noted that the number of persons bumped reached an all-time high of 133,000 in 1976.

The airlines contend that they often must sell tickets to more customers than they have seats to compensate for travelers who cancel reservations.

Volunteers First

The new rule, which takes effect Sept. 3, requires airlines to first ask passengers to volunteer to be bumped and offer them mutually agreeable monetary compensation.

The board hopes that, in this way, the leisure traveler would be satisfied with the compensation and an alternative flight, while those who must follow a tight schedule could do so.

If enough volunteers are not

found, the airline could bump passengers according to a priority seating plan approved by the board. The airlines now file such plans with the CAB, but under the new rule the plans would be part of the carriers' official tariff.

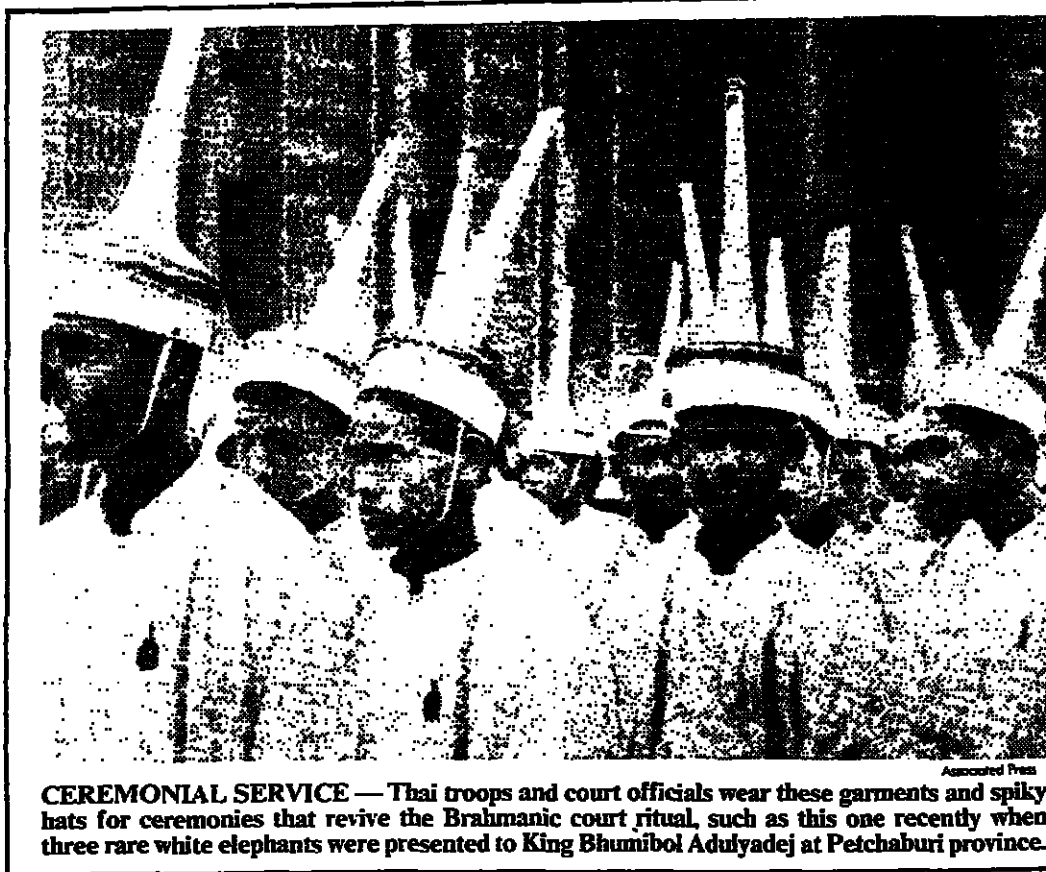
Payable Immediately

Passengers who are involuntarily bumped would receive compensation ranging from \$37.50 to \$200, payable on the spot, even if the passenger booked onto another flight five minutes later.

If the airline should fail to provide alternative transportation enabling passengers to arrive at their destinations within two hours of their scheduled time, the compensation would be doubled, to a maximum of \$400. This would be in addition to the value of the ticket.

Under the current regulation, a bumped passenger can receive compensation of between \$25 and \$200, but only if the airline does not get him to his destination within two hours of the original flight's arrival.

The amount of compensation now is determined by the face value of the first ticket coupon only. The new rule requires that it be determined by the face value of all the coupons up to the destination or first stopover.



CEREMONIAL SERVICE — Thai troops and court officials wear these garments and spiky hats for ceremonies that revive the Brahmanic court ritual, such as this one recently when three rare white elephants were presented to King Bhumibol Adulyadej at Petchaburi province.

Refugees Bring 1st Direct Account

Chinese Seen Eager to Leave Vietnam

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 1 (WP) — Many of the one million Chinese residents of Vietnam, faced with dwindling food rations and income, have packed their bags in hopes of being evacuated by ships sent from China, according to Chinese residents of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, who arrived here yesterday.

The 110 residents of Vietnam's largest southern city flew here on a special charter reserved for those who were allowed to immigrate because they have relatives in Hong Kong. They provided the first direct information, after a week of conflicting reports from Peking and Hanoi, about how Chinese in Vietnam have reacted to the sudden split between China and Vietnam.

A 40-year-old woman who identified herself as Mrs. Chang said that residents of Ho Chi Minh City had learned from Chinese radio broadcasts of Peking's offer to send ships for those ethnic Chinese who wished to leave Vietnam.

"When they heard the news," she said, "they packed everything so they would be ready to go at any moment." But she added that "most of the people think that Vietnam will not allow the Chinese ships to come because it would tarnish its image and lose its labor force."

Reprisals Threatened

Many of the immigrants arriving at Kai Tak airport declined to speak to reporters because, they said, Vietnamese authorities had indicated that relatives remaining in Vietnam would suffer if they voiced any complaints. But some told of

long-time Chinese residents suffering food shortages, along with many of their Vietnamese neighbors, but finding themselves particularly hard-pressed because the small trading that has been their traditional livelihood was denounced as capitalist.

The immigrants indicated that the Chinese in Vietnam were using their ethnic heritage to take any opportunity to flee from Vietnam, just as many non-Chinese Vietnamese already have done in boats. They said that nearly 100,000 refugees

have crossed the border into southern China.

"Most Chinese would prefer to go to Taiwan or Hong Kong or Southeast Asian countries," a passenger on yesterday's flight said, referring to countries where the standard of living for overseas Chinese is higher but the entrance requirements are stricter than in China.

Disillusionment Reported

The Chinese news agency reported that 2,000 to 3,000 "victimized Chinese from Vietnam" were arriving in the Chinese border region of Kwangsi each day. The official Vietnam news agency, however, reported that some Chinese were returning to Vietnam after discovering that refugees were being sent to work on commune farms. The agency said that a Chinese, Sung Xuan, had returned to Vietnam with his wife and baby after spending four days sleeping on mats in a Chinese reception station and watching refugee belongings being "forcibly purchased at an arbitrary price."

Last night's flight here, the 29th of its kind since South Vietnam fell to the Communists in 1975, carried few passengers between the ages of 18 and 40. A Hong Kong official said that the Vietnamese authorities had been very cooperative and helpful, but the immigrants said that healthy young Chinese adults, some of whom have been drafted into the army, were not allowed to leave Vietnam. The immigrants said that they were not allowed to take more than \$10 in currency or gold from Vietnam.

"I haven't tasted meat in three months," Mrs. Chang said, adding that she had worked in a textile mill. She said that the standard of living in Vietnam is declining; that persons are allowed no more than 20 pounds of wheat or rice each month, and that most of it is very bad.

"Many people have to sell their things to get money" for daily necessities, "but that is forbidden," she said. "Just three days ago, some people selling old clothes were arrested in the market in Cholon (the predominantly Chinese suburb of Ho Chi Minh City) and taken away by seven trucks. They had not been released when I left."

Several immigrants said that Chinese were forced to volunteer for farm work in a "new economic zone" and to become Vietnamese citizens. This has particularly angered something Peking has been particularly incensed about.

Two other Hong Kong Communist newspapers also carried reports that a Soviet naval task force had sailed south past Japan and was conducting exercises in the Taiwan Strait. Analysts here said that some Soviet ships had steamed past Japan but were well out to sea.

U.S. Aid To Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

that the aid to Laos is unrelated to the fast-growing tensions and public controversy in Indochina, where Vietnam and Cambodia are engaged in intermittent border fighting, and Vietnam and China are involved in a war of words.

The Soviet Union and other Soviet-bloc states, as well as Western European and some Third World countries, have pledged to provide more than 80,000 tons of rice to Laos, but an additional 30,000 tons are needed to meet the country's needs, according to U.S. officials. The U.S. pledge will provide about 10,000 tons of rice under Public Law 480, the "Food for Peace" program.

The United States has informed Laos that it would consider additional food aid later if it is clearly needed and if the state of U.S.-Laos relations is satisfactory. Relations between the two countries were described by officials here as "cool but correct."

Locust Plague Threat

NAIROBI, June 1 (Reuters) — Locust swarms of up to 100 square kilometers have formed in Ethiopia and Somalia and are threatening a plague there, an official of an international locust-fighting operation said.

Economic, Political Ills

Beneath Calm, Portugal Drifts, Is Stagnating

LISBON (NYT) — Though Portuguese living standards have been declining steeply, the four-month-old coalition government of Socialists and conservatives has achieved a surface calm, beneath which the left is losing heart and momentum while the right has yet to score decisive gains.

On April 25 the nation observed the fourth anniversary of its inconclusive "revolution" against the Salazarist dictatorship in a foul mood — a mood of stagnation, drift and weariness of politics.

"The ingenuity of some, the despair of others and the passivity of many have permitted opportunists to take advantage of the spirit of April," Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the soldier-president, warned the National Assembly.

A man of few words, Gen. Eanes sharply criticized the government and administration — "vast areas of state intervention have been transformed into sources of paralysis" — and noted pointedly that the constitution, weighted with unfulfilled leftist aspirations, could be changed.

To some the cautious president seemed to be offering a more efficient "presidentialist" alternative to Premier Mario Soares that could convert a slide to the right into a brisk march.

Conservative Tilt

While few doubt the president's commitment to democracy, the Portuguese look naturally to the military when politics reaches an impasse, and Gen. Eanes' shifts and demotions of young officers who spearheaded the coup against the dictatorship have given the military an increasingly conservative tilt.

Political malaise has been developing for some time, and it seems certain to intensify as real wages plummet to 1970 levels, unemployment tops 17 percent and inflation moves toward 35 percent.

The tough conditions helped topple Mr. Soares' minority Socialist government on a parliamentary vote of confidence in December. Prodded by Gen. Eanes, the durable premier invited the conservative Center Democrats, who favor altering the Socialist language of the constitution, into a majority coalition, giving them three Cabinet posts, including foreign affairs.

Intend to Stay

Both the Center Democrats and the Socialists say they intend to stay in power together until the next scheduled legislative elections, in 1980, and if the 9 million people remain as quiescent as they have been lately, the two groups just might succeed.

"If you gather all the data — the inflation, the unemployment, the number of returnees from Africa — the situation is explosive," said Francisco Balsemão, an editor, "but nothing happens."

One man who has tried, and so far failed, to kindle the discontent is Francisco de Sa Carneiro, the feisty, unpredictable founder of the second largest party, the Social Democrats, who drew 14 percent of the popular vote in the 1976 parliamentary elections. Obviously impatient with the slow pace of events, Mr. Sa Carneiro has split his party by abruptly quitting the leadership and conducting a futile populist campaign against the constitution and President Eanes, accusing him of "presidential militarism."

It seems only a matter of time before the Social Democrats formally split.

"Portugal's second largest party is having troubles," said Rui Machado, a liberal Social Democrat, "and this may mean trouble for democracy itself."

Easier for Businessmen

Mr. Soares' Socialists, who won 35 percent of the popular vote in 1976, stand to suffer erosion of that support as the government puts into effect the economic conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund, which recently concluded negotiations for a \$750 million balance-of-payments loan. The changes will make life harder for most people but, in some aspects, easier for businessmen: tightening labor discipline, indemnifying owners of nationalized industries and funding 24 percent of credit supply to export-oriented concerns, which means private ones.

The Communists, who dominate organized labor and are the fourth largest party in the parliament, hope that eventually they will pick up voters disenchanted by the premier's rightward drift. The

party's alarmist analyses serve to keep its working-class followers vigilant — and quiet. "If you look just at the last hours in labor relations, we are one of the quietest countries in the world," acknowledged Antonio Vasco de Melo, head of the main industrialists' association.

Shaky Order

The gains of the right — entry into the government, the encouragement of private enterprise favored by the IMF, the radicalization of Mr. Sa Carneiro's Social Democrats, the conservative trend in the military — have not coalesced into a frontal challenge to the shaky order symbolized by Mr. Soares. Many people believe that only Mr. Eanes could do this by presenting himself openly as an alternative, but so far he has held back. A Western diplomat said, "The reserve represented by the presidency will continue to be an important countervailing force, but presidentialism is a quick-fix idea, and it probably won't work."

Few believe that the ailing economy is about to recover, and no political savior is in sight. "We are following a pattern that no one believes in any more," said Vasco da Almeida, a liberal economist who was jailed twice by the dictatorship. "But this country can absorb almost any kind of shock. We took an increase of 8 percent in our population in one year and nothing happened. Unemployment is also being unbelievably absorbed. We are in a sense in a situation that is as blocked as it was before the revolution."

W. Berlin Checks IDs

(Continued from Page 1)

might have been the fourth woman involved in freeing Meyer.

Miss Siepmann, who had been granted asylum in South Yemen, was considered one of the main figures in Movement June 2, a West Berlin political guerrilla group formed to free terrorist prisoners.

Meyer was one of six male members of the group who went on trial April 11 for the Lorenz kidnapping and the 1974 shooting of Chief Berlin Judge Guenter von Drenkmann.

Authorities posted a 50,000-deutschmark (\$25,000-dollar) reward for information leading to Meyer's capture and an identical reward for information leading to the arrest of those who freed him.

The searches were authorized for up to three months in West Berlin, a city of 2 million persons. Though East German border checks are routine and thorough for travelers in and out of the city, Western politicians and diplomats have long attempted to avoid making checks on their side of border crossings.

Soviet and East German officials consider West Berlin virtually an independent state, but the West contends that it is only the Western part of a city still occupied by the U.S., British, French and Soviet victors of World War II.

Yugoslavia Denies Conditions

BELGRADE, June 1 (UPI) — A government spokesman denied today that Yugoslavia is making the extradition of anti-Yugoslav terrorists from West Germany a condition for turning over four of West Germany's most-wanted terrorists arrested in Yugoslavia.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mirko Kalezic said that Yugoslav authorities arrested the four West Germans "because of illegal entry and stay in Yugoslavia." He said that the extradition request is being considered.

He recalled that Yugoslavia asked some time ago for the extradition of nine anti-Yugoslav terrorists who had been convicted in West Germany, but denied that there is a connection between the two countries' requests.

Section of Autoroute Is Opened in France

PERPIGNAN, France, June 1 (AP) — A 49-kilometer section of superhighway between Narbonne and Perpignan was opened today, completing the autoroute connection between France and Spain.

Travelers can now go from the border of Denmark to Barcelona without leaving superhighways. Tolls are collected on most French autoroutes.



ARMOR ROLLS — Colombian army tank moves through central Bogota Wednesday during student rioting, a day after clashes in which one student was shot dead.

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Investigators Retread Old Ground

Kennedy, King Probes Not Finding Plots

By Jerry Cohen
and Nicholas C. Chriss
WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — Despite a tedious, expensive and far-ranging investigation, a blue-ribbon congressional committee has uncovered no significant evidence of conspiracy in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy or Martin Luther King Jr., according to dozens of sources interviewed by the Los Angeles Times.

Black leaders, in and out of the government, were principally responsible for creation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, reflecting a strong belief among blacks that James Earl Ray did not act alone in the assassination of Mr. King.

Expended extensive effort re-checking old leads discredited by prior investigators and chasing after what conspiracy buffs — most particularly attorney and author Mark Lane — call new evidence.

Some of the "new evidence" has turned out largely to be an assortment of flimsy rumor, distortion and untruth.

On Influence Buying in U.S.

Seoul Bars Ex-Envoy from Testifying

By William Chapman
SEOUL, June 1 (WP) — The South Korean government insisted yesterday that it will not turn over a former ambassador for questioning in the congressional influence buying scandal despite a House threat to cut off its economic aid.

The government is apparently not concerned about the amount of nonmilitary aid involved — approximately \$56 million in Food for Peace funds which South Korea could use to buy U.S. farm products.

But it is concerned about receiving another slap from Washington and the appearance of further deterioration in its relations with its ally and military protector.

Congress to Get Evidence

White House Cites CIA To Tie Cuba to Zaire Raid

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — The White House said yesterday that its evidence linking Cuban forces to the recent invasion of Zaire by Katangan rebels was based on a "consistent stream of agent reports" from the area.

Responding to Cuban denials of involvement and congressional skepticism about the administration's evidence, Jody Powell, presidential press secretary, said that the administration was relying on reports from intelligence agents in the area.

On the basis of these reports, the White House has contended that the Katangan rebels could not have mounted their invasion of Shaba province without assistance from Cuban forces.

U.S., Russia Set Science Tests

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP) — The Soviet Union and the United States are set to resume a series of joint launchings of scientific test rockets off the U.S. east coast this month.

As Progress Makes Piracy Easier

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — A European buyer who is labeled as a pair of name-brand U.S.-made blue jeans. Despite the product's generally good reputation, the seams come apart after only one washing.

World Phony Goods Industry Thrives

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In New York, Even Pigeons Get Smart

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 1 (UPI) — A Wesleyan University student looking into the behavior of pigeons in Manhattan's Central Park says the birds survive by developing what a lot of New Yorkers have — street smarts.

Warning from Belgium

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet cautioned yesterday that the Western powers must not slide into "an oversimplified confrontation between East and West" in their drive to counter Soviet-Cuban penetration of Africa.

2 Black Leaders Say FBI Lied About Wilkins

ATLANTA, June 1 (UPI) — Two black leaders yesterday branded as lies reports that the FBI considered the former executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins, cooperative in its efforts to discredit the late Martin Luther King Jr.

May End Rumors

But clarifying unsubstantiated rumors and exaggerations by conspiracy buffs may turn out to be the committee's principal service to the U.S. public.

Dismissing Opinions

Justice John Paul Stevens warned of "extremely serious" consequences for "countless law-abiding citizens" such as "doctors, lawyers, merchants, customers, bystanders . . . who may possess papers relating to an ongoing criminal investigation."

No Special Procedure

Justice Lewis Powell Jr., a member of the majority, replied that, if the framers of the Bill of Rights had believed "that the press was entitled to a special procedure, not available to others, when government authorities required evidence in its possession, one would have expected the terms of the Fourth Amendment to reflect that belief."

Kept the Garments

In the blue jeans case last year, for example, Dutch and Swiss authorities merely required the counterfeiters to remove the bogus Levi trademarks. "They even got to keep the garments," a company spokesman said.



VERY LIKE A KISS — Susan Ford, daughter of former President Gerald Ford, gets a big wet smooch from Hugo, the killer whale, in Miami. She was there for an exhibition of photographs that she made during the filming of 'Jaws 2.'

In Newsroom-Raid Case

Rights of Police Search Widened by High Court

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — The Supreme Court ruled 5 to 3 yesterday if a police can get warrants to make unannounced searches of places owned or occupied by persons believed to be innocent of criminal activities.

Curbing Arson Probes

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — Arson investigators don't need a warrant to seize evidence in a building if they enter while it is afire and remain only a reasonable time, but they do need a warrant to re-enter much later, the Supreme Court ruled 7 to 1 yesterday.

Survey Shows Company Chiefs Are Most Happily Married Men

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP) — Ninety-five percent of the chief executives of 100 major corporations still are married to their first wives, according to a survey by Town and Country magazine.

Nazis, Foes Get March Permits

SKOKIE, Ill., June 1 (UPI) — The Skokie Village Board disclosed that it has issued a permit to National Socialist Party leader Frank Collin to lead his neo-Nazi group in a march June 25.

Reassurance Given

The administration has tried hard to reassure the Israelis that the threat would be minimal. Its main points, contained in a May 9 letter from Defense Secretary Harold Brown to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, are these:

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Israel Is Unconvinced By Arab F-15 Assurances

By Richard Witskin

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT) — During hearings before the recent Senate approval of the package sale of fighter planes to the Middle East, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., asked the acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "Isn't it a fact that Israel could be extinguished as a country in an hour by an effective air attack of the kind which they launched in 1967 against their Arab neighbors?" The general answered: "No, it could not be done 'today or in the future.'"

Even Israel's strongest partisans tend to agree that the threat of an aerial knockout does not exist. Though outnumbered by more than 2 to 1, the Israeli Air Force has been able to dominate the air for years, and there are reasons to believe that it can still do so. But what of the future?

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Confrontation — of a Sort

There was a confrontation between the leaders of the superpowers. Mr. Carter had charged the Soviet Union with a menacing buildup of military strength in Europe, with dangerous intrusions by force in Africa. Mr. Brezhnev responded by accusing the West of "new warlike preparations" at the NATO meeting and "bloody intervention" in Zaire.

To be sure, Mr. Brezhnev was in Prague when he made his statements. Mr. Carter was in Washington. But given modern communications the episode still resembled a face-to-face challenge. And after it NATO announced a long-range strengthening of its defenses, and issued a warning to Moscow on Africa, while the discussions between the U.S. Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister on strategic arms limitations seem to have bogged down.

This was not the kind of confrontation that occurred between Mr. Khrushchev and President Kennedy over Soviet missiles in Cuba. There has been no military alert; New York City officials are more concerned over financial matters than as was the case during the missile crisis, over the possibility that gun salutes on Governor's Island might produce a panic in the metropolitan area. Indeed, Mr. Brezhnev phrased it rather neatly (although putting an onus that should be shared solely on Western shoulders) when he said "political circles" were seeking to return "if not to the cold war, then at least to a lukewarm war."

But the world has problems enough of a

highly practical kind without having a "lukewarm war" imposed upon it. It needs controls over nuclear weapons, it needs a diminution of conventional armaments and checks on their supply to countries and movements that prefer shooting to negotiation. And this means an accord on arms between NATO and the Warsaw pact; it requires a different approach to Africa than Cuban conscripts or whatever military means the West takes to confront that situation.

The West is divided over Africa. The French propose a military alignment; the United States wants some kind of united front; the British tend to scoff at the threat and other nations are cool about involvement in the very tangled politics of the emerging continent.

This division could make it easier for the Soviet Union to pursue its own course. But just what that is accomplishing, or could accomplish, for the Soviet Union, the Cubans or the African peoples is very far from clear—the most obvious effect is to do just what Mr. Brezhnev deplores: chill détente, hamper co-operation, stir up trouble in Africa that has global repercussions. Perhaps Mr. Carter, and his associates, should temper their language — but Mr. Brezhnev must temper his policies. He should concentrate, not on NATO's difficulties over Africa but on that organization's unity on Europe. And if the confrontation leads to realization of what lies behind its rhetoric, it may have served a useful purpose.

Something Useful for Africa

The United States should "do something" to counter the growing Soviet and Cuban penetration of Africa. That message reaches President Carter from all sides these days. Yet few who express their concern offer any specific suggestions.

The President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski has called for "an international response," and Carter has only begun to define what that might be. As the clamor rises, others will be less cautious and some will inevitably call for either covert or overt military gestures.

President Carter has ruled out any military response. He is taking advantage of the clamor to seek somewhat greater freedom of action for the Executive than Congress has recently been willing to grant. But he should worry that one casualty of the mounting alarm might be his administration's carefully nuanced African policy. That policy has wisely resisted seeing African problems as continentwide, let alone as central to the East-West rivalry. It has attempted to shore up the independence of African states as far apart ideologically as Zaire and Mozambique. And it has walked the narrow line that separates direct opposition to the white-dominated regimes in southern Africa from direct support of the guerrilla movements that seek to overthrow them.

There is a real danger, however, that the domestic political backlash against Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa will move the United States toward supporting Ian Smith's "internal settlement" in Rhodesia and the South African government's plan for providing only the trappings of independence for the people of Namibia.

Carter well understands that even the short-run political attraction of such a shift in policy would be more than outweighed by the political revulsion among Americans over support of those regimes. And the long-run consequence of aligning the United States against most of the governments in Africa would be an irretrievable diminution of U.S.

influence. As shortsighted as opposing the liberation movements merely because they have Communist support would be channeling aid to insurgents who are struggling against the Russians and their Cuban clients in Angola and Ethiopia.

A large-scale U.S. effort would only raise the level of foreign interventions and of violence. The current controversy over how much aid the Russians and Cubans and Angolans actually gave the Katanga rebels who invaded Shaba last month obscures the fact that Zaire's President Mobutu has for years supported insurgent movements against the present Angolan government. And the fact that the Angola-Zaire border has seen invasions in both directions only underlines the importance of measures designed to secure fragile African states against aggression.

That will be an urgent agenda item for the Organization of African Unity at its annual summit meeting next month. There is talk in Paris and at the NATO meeting in Washington of an all-African peacekeeping force designed to discourage foreign intervention. The 20 or so French-speaking states have begun to discuss such a force of their own, but their hope to include France makes the plan suspect in the eyes of English-speaking Africans; they regard it as an obstacle to the creation of a genuine all-African enterprise.

The OAU has not before been notably united. Now it faces its most severe test.

For the United States, the choice should be clear. Washington should encourage those African countries, like Nigeria, that seek to add muscle to all-African institutions. The more that African states themselves can provide for the security of their continent, the less justification for outside intervention, and the easier the task of pressing Moscow and its allies to withdraw. U.S. interests do not ride on the survival or territorial integrity of any particular African state, but in the resolution of that continent's disputes in a manner that precludes the intervention of outsiders.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Arms Sales to Peking

Surreptitiously, Britain and other NATO countries are nervously themselves to sell modern military hardware to the Communist Chinese. The real motive . . . must be to provide a counter-balance to the growing menace and might of the Soviet Union. That is a sensible and honorable motive — even if leaders like Mr. Callaghan dare not admit it publicly for fear of offending their own left-wing supporters or out of mistaken concern for the delicate sensibilities of the Kremlin. No such inhibitions afflict Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter. Robustly sloughing off the diplomatic niceties, he arraigns the leaders of the Sovi-

et Union for making mischief in the Middle East and Africa; undertaking a big buildup of conventional armed might in Eastern Europe; and showing signs of seeking more direct access to the Indian Ocean . . . Neither fear nor insecurity can explain the aggressive instincts of the Kremlin. What moves them is plain old-fashioned imperialism of the most unenlightened and tyrannous variety. There is a terrible temptation for us in the West, who wish to remain cosy and untroubled and who certainly do not relish finding more cash for defense, to dismiss all this tough talk by men like Brzezinski and Mrs. Thatcher as a return to cold war-mongering.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

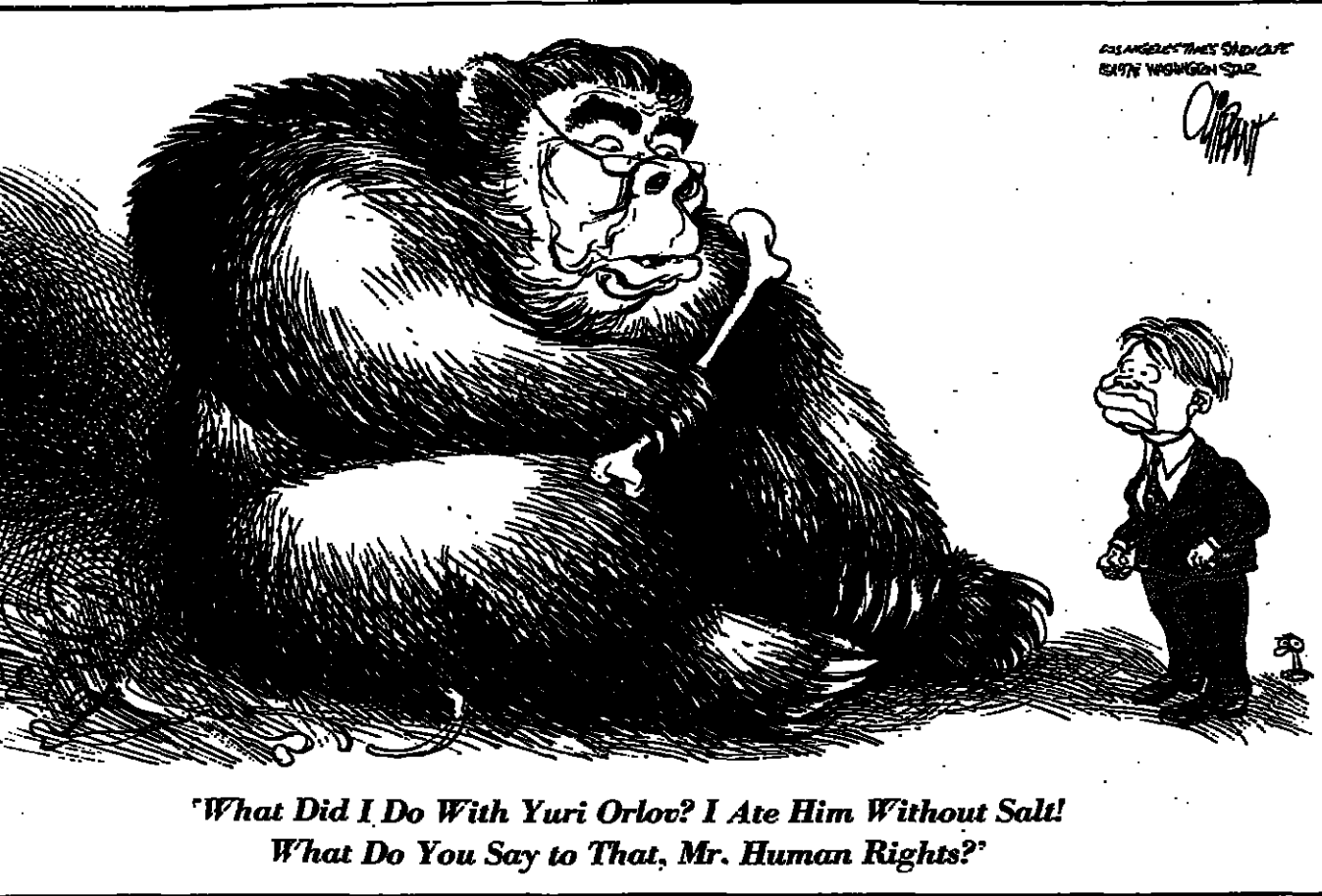
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 2, 1903

NEW YORK—Has the tide of U.S. prosperity turned? Does the heavy liquidation of stocks during the last few months and the severe fall in prices indicate the near or remote end of the boom in the United States? These questions were seriously discussed in business and financial circles. It has been pointed out that such a fall in the stock market's peak of 1902 would be a disaster, and the decline from the highest 1902 average is even greater.

Fifty Years Ago
June 2, 1928

WASHINGTON—The Hoover defeat in the West Virginia presidential primaries was further confirmed today, with Sen. Goff maintaining a lead of 11,000 votes, and only the results of a few precincts missing. Advisers to Secretary Hoover heretofore had refused to concede defeat until a final count had been arrived at, but it was conceded today that the lead tallied up by West Virginia's favorite son cannot be overcome.



Orlov: The Kremlin's Dreyfus Affair

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—There are no judges in Moscow. KGB auxiliaries serve in the courts, they order from higher up in the hierarchy and condemn their innocent victims even before they are taken to trial.

Yuri Orlov was sentenced to seven years in a prison camp and five years of internal exile on the "charge" of having taken seriously the Helsinki agreement (signed by the Soviet Union, among 35 countries) and of having defended the rights of man and the citizen in his own country. The ruling of Soviet "justice" in this case succeeded in arousing the contempt of the whole world.

But the decision to condemn was not merely a final violent reaction of tired old men clinging to power. It was the result of political calculations little moved by universal indignation.

The main reason for the verdict was simply to annihilate dissidence in the Soviet Union. The trial of Orlov and his sentence, and those of two Georgian dissidents can mean only that the Soviet Union has embarked on a course of action which it intends to continue.

Ferocious

And there are two basic causes for this ferocious, almost panic-stricken activity. First is the fragile internal situation, a situation which has always been marginal economically (scarcity is a permanent condition) and which must have fallen apart politically for the all-powerful Kremlin to launch such an offensive against a group of dissidents which it overtly considers insignificant.

Furthermore, Operation Orlov is a clear indication that no "foreign intervention" in Soviet affairs can bring about any effective result. What the Kremlin is signaling to the West is this: Human rights are our business. The Third Basket of the Helsinki Final Act is a matter for Soviet sovereignty and the only interpretation of the accord that Moscow is willing to consider is the one that Moscow is willing to give it.

The Kremlin may be making a mistake here. Even those Western governments most concerned about not ruffling feathers in the Kremlin felt that they had to protest. The Moscow verdict against Orlov violates every single clause of the Third Basket of the Helsinki Final Act, from free circulation of ideas to the right of journalists to accomplish their tasks.

A Package

And the Helsinki pact is a package. By simply canceling a third of it, the Kremlin is wiping out the rest of the agreement and forming an unbridgeable gap between the Soviet Union and the West. The Moscow verdict created an impossible situation for Marshall Shulman, the State Department adviser on Soviet affairs, who had urged the separation of human rights problems in the Soviet Union from the SALT talks. And because the Orlov affair is, above all, a challenge to the United States, the result will be best seen in the Senate, where a majority to ratify any eventual SALT agreement will likely be very hard to find.

"Moscow is acting as if Africa and SALT were not enough issues splitting the West from the East. The Orlov affair looks very much like a provocation," an observer remarked recently. "There is not a more sensitive issue in Carter's policies than that of human rights."

The Soviet refusal to include human rights in the final communique at the Belgrade talks caused much consternation and troubled the atmosphere last April at the Geneva meeting of the UN Economic Council for Europe.

At that time, a Western delegate put it this way: "After Belgrade, there is no reason to play Mr. Nice Guy for the Russians." And there appears to be no reason to expect any more spectacular results from the forthcoming International Labor Organization meeting in Geneva.

Labor Issue

The Executive Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has decided to accuse the Soviet Union (and Poland) of violating the freedom of

labor unions, just as it did last year when it charged Czechoslovakia with denying its citizens the right to work in their professions.

And in other realms of activity — but all linked to the Soviet obsession against human rights — the Paris Opera has suspended its co-operation with Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, following a complicated plot originating in Soviet theatrical circles; Prof. Andre Lwoff, a Nobel prizewinner in medicine, speaking in the name of 7,000 scientists has urged a boycott of scientific institutions in the Soviet Union, which violate the rights of man. A committee recently set up in Paris is calling on scientists throughout the world to boycott the 14th International Congress on Genetics, scheduled to take place in Moscow in August, while several European and U.S. scientific delegations have cancelled their participation in joint undertakings with Soviet colleagues.

Among these are six U.S. nuclear scientists who were to work in the Soviet Union under intergovernmental agreements. The British government has suspended the signing of a joint sports protocol in Moscow and U.S. Health, Education and Welfare

Secretary Joseph Califano has canceled his trip to Moscow.

The Orlov trial and the unofficial announcement of a Monday opening date for the trial of Alexander Ginzburg — both trials have been dubbed the Soviet Dreyfus affair by French Communist intellectual Jean Ellenstein — can lead only to more of the same. These trials are a clear indication that the Kremlin still has a number of men who, for internal reasons, have decided to draw back to their old positions, those that they held during the cold war.

In other words, according to an observer: "Stalin is dead, but not Stalinism, not the roots of the system which has led the Soviet Union to such horrors. The third and final volume of Solzhenitsyn's 'Gulag Archipelago' will be released in the West in a few days. That certainly must be a symbol . . ."

But the issue is not one of symbols. By removing all credibility from the meetings of the Helsinki signatories scheduled for 1980 in Madrid, the Kremlin is running the risk of losing the benefits it sought from détente, and in particular, the right to hold the Olympic Games two years from now.

At the same time, more persons in the West are calling for an end to the constant reiteration of the great humanitarian principles and for a re-evaluation by the democratic governments of the West of the obviously outdated relations between East and West, particularly of its commercial aspects.

Appeal

The Kremlin may yet change its direction. Orlov has appealed his sentence and other prisoners have not yet been tried.

"The Orlov case is a trial balloon," declared dissident historian Andrei Amalrik. "The Kremlin is now waiting for the reaction of Western governments. In other words, the verdicts of the coming trials of Ginzburg and [Anatoli] Shcharansky are in your hands."

"Father, you've won the case," one of Orlov's sons cried out as the prisoner was being taken away by the KGB. It is not quite clear as yet who won the Orlov case, but as in the Dreyfus Affair, it is obvious who lost.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Israel: A Crisis of the Spirit

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM—Of all countries on earth, Israel is in many ways the most thrilling to visit. There is a sense of wonder about the place, of challenge met, odds defied. The air is full of ideas.

For someone who has not been here in nearly 10 years, the physical changes are impressive. Trees cover once-bare hills. New museums and housing and university campuses have sprung up. With all the building, only a few ugly high-rise structures mar the beauty of Jerusalem — and people are fighting to prevent more. Even Israel's much-lamented food has improved.

But the psychological state of the country is something else. Israel is of all kinds say it: This is a troubled country today, uncertain, divided, discontented. And the doubts touch fundamentals. People speak of a crisis of the spirit.

The absorbing issue is territory: the territory coveted by Israeli forces in June, 1967. Should Israel withdraw from it, and if so, to what lines? Should there be Jewish settlements on it, and if so, where? Is all or part of it necessary for Israel's security? The questions preoccupy politicians and the public alike.

The great victory in the 1967 war, it is now clear, has left Israel with a burden of political and moral choice. Before then most Israelis took the country's existing borders for granted. The security problem was serious but straightforward — not a political issue. But since 1967 clarity has become anguished complexity.

At first the occupied lands were seen as bargaining chips, to be traded to the Arabs for peace. Then settlements of a clearly military

character were started, to guard against threats to Israel itself. "But appetite came with the eating," one man said — once settlements were there, people liked the idea of territory. And the Messianic strain in Israeli politics, the revisionist dream of a Greater Israel, flourished.

The Sadat initiative and its inspiring aftermath have confronted Israel with the fact that withdrawal from the occupied territory, or most of it, is the price of peace. Many still want to avoid that reality. Arguments for security are mixed with continuing visions of territory. But even some in Menachem Begin's government know that in the end there must be a choice. And the choice is traumatic.

Zionism

Something still deeper is involved. I think: the nature of Zionism. Do its great qualities, its courage and idealism, depend on the challenge of the frontier? Or can Israel adjust to the end of the physical frontier, as the United States had to, and turn her strength to social and scientific and ethical challenges?

From the beginning of the Zionist movement a great question, debated again and again, has been its relation to the Arab inhabitants of what was Palestine. The occupation of Arab lands, especially the West Bank, has given that old question urgency.

What has happened since 1967 demonstrates a striking historical irony: Zionism created two nationalisms, Israeli and Palestinian. Many Israelis understand that, and talk about it. Several said to me that the Palestinians, in their search

for a homeland, "are the true Zionists of today."

Still another cost of failure to move toward normal relations with the Arabs is an increasing and unhappy dependence on the United States. That dependence is totally at odds with the Zionist ideal of Jews standing on their own feet in their own state. Many in Israel fear, and I agree, that in the long run reliance on a single outside power for survival may be a fatal mistake.

Security

Israelis have every reason for concern about security. The old Arab threats are not forgotten so easily. But in their hearts many Israelis understand that the Arab world is changing, that there is a chance for peace — and that it may be slipping away. And many know too, that a Ben-Gurion would not let it fall.

Diplomats talk about this plan and that. The details matter, and the Arabs still have their distance to come. But the essential choice is for Israel. It can now almost certainly negotiate extraordinary security provisions: demilitarization, a temporary military presence, international guarantees. But it all depends on accepting the principle of withdrawal. Israel must choose: territory or security.

The question is whether Israel can come to terms — not so much diplomatic as psychological terms — with that reality. It is an urgent question because the present status, with the Israeli army as occupiers, is so corrupting to Israel. Most people here still prefer to dismiss Arab tales all accounts of injustice in the occupation. But some are beginning to see what it may do to the character of Israel, just as many were shocked when they realized the destructive impact of the Israeli invasion on civilians in southern Lebanon.

Rhodesia: A Wrathful Professor

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The role of the individual seeking to help improve international relations brings to mind recent and ancient precedents. During the last years of the Vietnam war, the Texan magnate H. Ross Perot hired a Boeing-707 loaded down with goodies and attempted to land at Hanoi, to proffer his good offices. Just before the World War II, Henry Ford went to Europe in a much-advertised venture seeking a great thaw. Over two millennia ago, Greek residents of city-states sympathetic to neighboring states would act as defacto ambassadors.

There is one such person operating today in behalf of peace in Rhodesia. He is not a multimillionaire, or a retired secretary of state; he is professor of labor relations at the University of California in Los Angeles, a Briton by birth, who along the line became an informal expert on Rhodesia and, in the heat of the recent tensions, emerged quietly, almost anonymously, as the one outsider representative of all factions would take to. I say all factions, but Prof. John Hutchinson draws the line. He does not seek to appease the butchers of the world.

His instrument is the letter. He regularly addresses Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, Senator Chief Chirau, David Owen, and — not extraordinarily — the Queen of England. His style, elegant and pungent, draws attention to what he says. At this moment, Prof. Hutchinson is remonstrating with British Foreign Minister David Owen for continuing to impose sanctions against Rhodesia, and on our State Department for declining to admit into the United States Bishop Muzorewa and Senator Chief Chirau.

In a recent letter addressed to Sen. Hayakawa, Prof. Hutchinson elaborated on State Department hypocrisy: "The truth of the matter, I suspect, is that the U.S. government is not particularly interested in full consultation with the internal Rhodesians; it is certainly much more interested in meeting with — and from time to time admiring — the external. It is a lethal petulance, incompatible with the peace we claim to seek."

Mr. Hutchinson has something very specific in mind. Last fall, Bishop Muzorewa and Chief Chirau put in to visit the United States. Their intention was to inform U.S. public opinion on the new arrangements with Ian Smith. To the dismay of all sensible people, the State Department dragged its feet. By doing so, it persuaded Muzorewa and Chirau to withdraw their application rather than invite the imminent rebuff: a refusal to permit them to enter the country.

"The State Department," wrote Hutchinson to Hayakawa, "speaks grandly of our obligations to the same Security Council which recently denied a hearing to Bishop Muzorewa while inviting an appearance by Joshua Nkomo, but is less than clear about Chief Chirau. The official position is that visas are given to Rhodesians only on family or emergency grounds. Chief Chirau has no family here, and evidently peace is not an emergency." Hutchinson's comment is acridulous. "The fact is that almost any Rhodesian can get a visa provided that the issuing of it does not offend some sensitive tyrant in the United States."

On the larger issue of the persisting sanctions against Rhodesia, Mr. Hutchinson, who labored for years to bring about a constitutional and non-discriminatory peace in that country, is understandably bitter. To Mr. Owen he wrote a fortnight ago, "On April 26, you told the House of Commons that the UN sanctions against Rhodesia had begun to bite and would continue."

"I find the sentiment incompensable except as retribution. Majority rule has been conceded. The problem is a fair election, but terrorism, economic and non-economic decline. Every day of biting sanctions diminishes the Rhodesian ability to meet the legal and administrative conditions for independence, assuming you have a clear mind on what those conditions shall be."

The wrath is straight out of the Old Testament. "Joshua Nkomo has declined the olive branch. Robert Mugabe wants a bloody Marxist kindergarden. The obedient and various American itineraries have shown toward the Patriotic Front has served only to escalate its demands. It now seems unlikely that you will give such momentum to freedom. Perhaps you should ratify your servility and put a Cuban on the Rhodesian desk in the Foreign Office. Henry Kissinger had a point last week. The tail is wagging a palsied dog."

That is not a letter Mr. Owen will reply to. What would he say?

After Prediction of Boom

U.S. Birth Figures Show Decline in Fertility Rate

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT) — Widespread speculation that a new baby boom is in the offing has been undercut by the latest birth figures compiled by the federal government.

Talk of a renewed baby boom began when the fertility rate in 1977 rose for the first time in many years. But birth statistics for the six months ending in February of this year suggest that the rate is sliding down toward the historic low reached in 1976.

While most experts believe that population control is essential, it nevertheless creates difficult problems. In recent years dropping fertility among U.S. women, along with greater longevity, has shifted the average age in the United States increasingly higher.

Declining births have meant grave economic difficulties for school and colleges unable to find enough students to fill classes and have put the Social Security system — by which new young workers

Upturn in Fertility

The upturn in fertility predicted by some demographers seemed at first to be coming true last year when fertility, defined as the number of births for every 1,000 women in the child-bearing age span of 15 to 44, rose to 67.4, up 2 percent over 1976.

This translated into 3,313,000 live births in 1977, up by about 148,000, or 5 percent, over the previous year. When deaths were subtracted, the U.S. population grew by 1.4 million, excluding immigration.

Explosion Kills 6 In Japan Shipyard

TOKYO, June 1 (UPI) — Six workmen were killed and 23 injured in an explosion that destroyed a 200-ton fishing vessel under construction, police said yesterday.

Police in Matsue City said that the explosion at the Sakimino Shipbuilding Co. may have been triggered by welding sparks that ignited vapors from paint thinner used on the ship.

Obituaries

Thomas H. Procter, 93, U.S. Philosophy Teacher

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 1 (AP) — Thomas Hayes Procter, 93, professor emeritus of philosophy at Wellesley College, died Monday at Newton-Wellesley Hospital after a brief illness.

Prof. Procter was an active member of the Wellesley faculty from 1924 to 1952. In 1950, he was cited in a special issue of Life magazine as one of America's great college teachers.

He was a specialist in Greek philosophy, social ethics and the philosophy of religion.

Gen. Jay Wallace Scott
CENTREVILLE, Md., June 1 (AP) — Retired Brig. Gen. Jay Wallace Scott, 69, of the Marine Corps, died Monday at his estate near here.

U.S. Kin Wins Ambulance Suit

CHICAGO, June 1 (UPI) — A jury has awarded \$335,000 to the family of a suburban woman who was refused service by an Elk Grove Village ambulance crew because her family had not paid a \$42 annual ambulance fee.

Jean Petree, 36, was eight months pregnant in January 1974 when she went into convulsions caused by a blood clot and died.

Allen Hulet, who was chief of the Elk Grove Fire Department at the time, testified that he did not think the call for convulsions and miscarriage constituted a life-or-death situation.

Human Cloning Unlikely, U.S. Experts Tell Panel

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — Cloning, or making exact biological copies of an adult human being, may be impossible, four leading biologists told a House health subcommittee yesterday.

But astonishing developments, they said, may still be expected from research on cloning.

Scientists could learn to clone valuable beef or dairy cattle in a few years, said Dr. Clement Markert of Yale University, who is working with Colorado State University on such a project.

Within a short time, said Dr. Beatrice Mintz of the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia, the may be able to produce at will large numbers of mice, who, although not clones, would possess almost any human genetic disease desired. This would be a huge advance in understanding and learning to treat such diseases, since most of them cannot be produced now in animals.

Dr. Markert, Dr. Mintz, Robert Briggs of Indiana University and Robert McKinnell of the University of Minnesota agreed on these and several more points as they were asked to comment on the state of cloning by the subcommittee chairman, Paul Rogers, D-Fla.

No Evidence
Scientists, they said, do not yet know how to produce either human or mammalian clones. No one has produced any evidence, they said, that there exists any human clone. And they said that the recent book, "In His Image," by David Rorvik, that maintains this, is fiction.

So far, they reported, the only animals that have been successfully cloned are frogs and some other amphibians, like toads and salamanders. Mr. Briggs and Dr. Thomas King, now at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., produced the first clones — in frogs.

But frog cloning, the scientists said, has been accomplished only by starting with cells from a frog



Marthe Keller is Fedora and William Holden is Barry Detweiler in new film by Billy Wilder.

In the Characteristic Style of Wilder

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, (IHT) — "Fedora," which had its world premiere following the award ceremonies at the Cannes Festival, is Billy Wilder's latest. As Wilder's formidable reputation, being one of the few Hollywood directors with an unmistakable personal touch, his new film has been impatiently awaited.

"Fedora" is not his best film, but it is his best and most characteristic film in some years.

It met with a mixed response at Cannes. An American commentator remarked that though it had been solemnly and politely received at its premiere, American audiences would howl at it. Perhaps. Like most Wilder films, it is double-edged. Its intent is satirical as it sniggers ironically at its preposterous premise. It is more melodrama than tragedy, but it bears the imprint of a professional perfectionist. It has individual style and wry humor. In a word, it is authentic Wilder.

The scenario is based on a story from a volume of Thomas Tryon's fiction, "Crowned Heads." A superstar of the screen has miraculously retained her youthful beauty for many decades, a sort of female Dorian Gray. This is a hoax. Some years before, unsuccessful plastic surgery destroyed her famous face and her daughter has replaced her, masquerading before the camera.

CANNES

maliciously discloses the megalomania that rules the dramatic personae in varying degrees.

From the often elusive Marthe Keller, Wilder has drawn a vaguely poignant portrait of the captive young woman who must impersonate her mother for the rest of her life, and from Hildegard Knef, an impressive, commanding characterization of the real Fedora, a bedeviled, cantankerous witch who, in the Kipling phrase, had been young so long it became a habit. William Holden's sympathetic Hollywood go-getter making a last, reckless throw of the dice and serving as commentator-observer lends the proceedings dimension; Jose Ferrer brings some humor and originality to the stock assignment of B-picture evil medico; Frances Sternhagen is appropriately the stern nurse. Michael York and Henry Fonda play themselves, Fonda as delegate of the Motion Picture Academy bearing a belated Oscar to the star, and Arlene Francis is seen on her television show reporting on Fedora.

The production is of the highest quality, with stunning photography of Corfu and other locales by Gerry Fisher and impeccable art direction by Alexander Trauner. "Fedora" is what is now known as an "entertainment" film. Of the Cannes cargo, it proved the most entertaining.

29 Personalities Arrested

Italy Opera Scandal Turns Dramatic

By Edward Magri

ROME, June 1 (AP) — Key personalities of Italy's opera world and theater agencies spent their second day in jail in a financial scandal that some dismissed as a fabrication while others denounced as the real face of what they call the opera house Mafia.

The case took on political overtones with two leading Communist intellectuals among those arrested.

Police rounded up a total of 29 persons in six cities early Tuesday. They were charged with extortion, corruption and fraud in connection with illegal methods in hiring Italian and foreign singers. Conviction on all counts could draw punishment ranging from seven to 22 years in jail.

Gioacchino Lanza Tomasi, 43, the Communist artistic manager of Rome's opera house, was still in bed when an officer and two policemen rang the bell at his house. Mario Porcile, 57, the architect of the 25-year-old International Nervi Ballet Festival, was arrested at the Genoa railroad station waiting for a train. Nicola Bonavolonta, artistic manager of the opera house in Cagliari, Sardinia, also known as the island's music boss, was taken away from his office in the city's Conservatory, which he also heads.

They all were taken straight to jail.

Investigation
The charges stemmed from a two-year-old investigation prompted by a group of singers who accused opera houses of hiring performers through theater agencies despite a 1967 law banning the agencies. The singers gave investigators photocopies of checks they allegedly were forced to pay to theater agents as the only way to land a contract with an opera house.

In a statement, the Communist Party called for immediate repara-

tion of the wrong suffered by those arrested, saying they were victims of a rightist maneuver.

The arrests triggered a heated exchange between Communist and Christian Democrat senators in Parliament. Conservative sectors of Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democrats and the rightist group of National Democracy have claimed that Communist maneuvers had worsened the artistic and financial management of Italian opera houses. They say this state of affairs followed leftist takeovers of city governments in all large mainland cities following major gains in the 1975 municipal elections.

City authorities appoint top managers of the opera houses which survive thanks to state subsidies — 70 billion lire (\$77 million) each year.

Hours after the arrests were announced, Entertainment Minister Carlo Pastorino told the Senate that recent controls exposed a few cases of seriously defective operations. He also said that he had instructed his aides to refuse approval of any opera house budget showing a deficit.

Other persons included Sylvano Bussotti, 47, former artistic manager of Venice's Fenice Opera House; Luigi Floris Ammannati, 58, the Fenice's former superintendent; and conductor Arturo Wolf Ferrari. Mr. Bussotti, a Communist, is regarded as the most typical representative of Italy's musical vanguard. Mr. Ammannati directed the Venice Film Festival during its golden years.

Six persons were arrested in Milan, three women and three men, including Antonello Madua Diaz, production manager of La Scala. Two were arrested in Naples, including Adriano Falvo, the superintendent of the San Carlo Opera.

Mexican Group Says 1 in 6 Women Raped

MEXICO CITY, June 1 (UPI) — One of every six Mexican women has been a rape victim, the president of the National Association to Aid Raped Women said yesterday.

Maria Urcidini said that many girls between the ages of 6 and 8 are sexually assaulted by members of their families. She said that local courts are not tough enough with men accused of rape and that judges often free defendants in exchange for bribes.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Cat Anderson is featured at the Hotel Meridien, Richard Boone at the Club St. Germain and Sugar Blue at the Vieille Grille, all nightly. Tania Maria will be at the Campagne Premiere through June 5, followed by the Art Ensemble of Chicago, through June 15. Talking Heads appears at the Stadium at 8 p.m. through June 6, and folk singer Roger Mason is at the Palais des Arts every night at 8:30 p.m. through June 8.

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Vars Love is headlining the Hungarian nightclub this month.

Two big jazz festivals coming up next month: Nice, July 6-16, and Montreux, July 7-23.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Shadow Dancing" by Andy Gibb, and in Britain, "Rivers of Babylon" by Boney M.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Ballet in London
Young Caracas Company Has Style and Standards

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 1 (IHT) — Three years is nothing in the life of a ballet company, and the Ballet International de Caracas, which is at Sadler's Wells this week, is not quite three years old. Yet it is already an attractive and enjoyable group, with a surprisingly high standard of dancing and a pleasant, unpretentious repertoire and style. What it lacks is a star dancer or choreographer, but many more famous and more established companies are in that fix.

The dominant impression made by the Ballet International is of young, good-looking dancers, especially the men, and of ballets which concentrate on erotic content, often looking more like cabaret or musical-hall "adagio acts" than either classical or modern ballets. There are too many items in which near-naked dancers grope each other or thrust their pelvises at each other, and there is too much music which sounds like anonymous slush. On the other hand, taken separately, most of these works are agreeable enough and one must be grateful that the company is not attempting styles which might be beyond its reach.

Most of the choreography is by Vicente Nebrada, the artistic director, and by Margo Sappington, who made her name with some dances for "O! Calcutta!"

"The Moon and the Children" by Sappington, the Nebrada work which opened the season, is a mixture of folk ritual, sexual orgy and even a ballet parody — an amusing skit on the cygnets in "Swan Lake." The mixture is an odd one, and some of the movements are vulgar, but the ballet serves to introduce the company and especially Zandra Rodriguez, its petite and technically skilled Venezuelan ballerina, and Zane Wilson, its tall, blond American Adonis of a premier danseur.

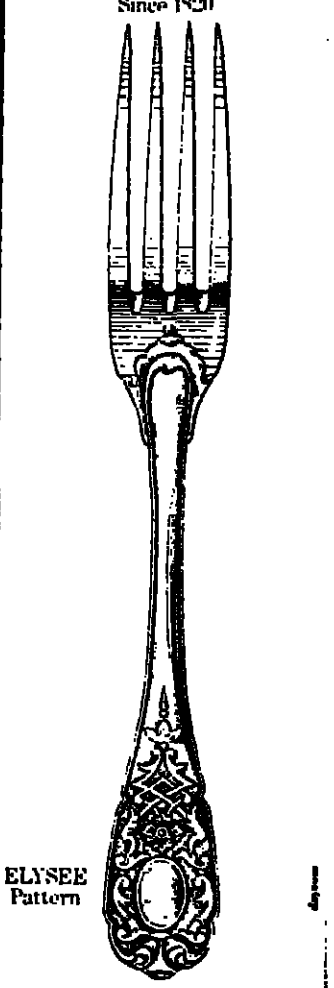
Fast-Moving
The most technically dazzling and infectiously amusing of the men is another American ex-Harkness dancer, Dale Talley, who brought Sappington's rather dull Rodin ballet to life with his fast-moving "Athlete," and similarly excelled as a jazzy gay boy in her oddly titled "Weewee."

The most distinguished work in the repertoire, and one which suits the company perfectly, is Alvin Ailey's "The River." This, too, was notable for Dale Talley's solo and his leading of the male "chorus line," and for Zandra Rodriguez' fast-moving "whirlpool" solo. The music by Duke Ellington, played by full orchestra, came as a relief at the end of an evening which had previously consisted of two piano solos and a poor-quality tape.

The first of the company's two programs is in general to be preferred. "Ariel" is a charming Mozart duet, originally created by John Neumeier for a Shakespeare celebration in Hamburg, when Rodriguez was one of his ballerinas. "Our Waltzes" is Nebrada's tribute to the Jerome Robbins of "Dances at a Gathering," with a piano score by Teresa Carreno that could be described as poor man's Chopin. It may not be original, but it is professional and romantic. Sappington's Rodin evocation goes on much too long, and lacks choreographic interest, but in addition to the "Athlete," there is a striking and effective finale at "The Gates of Hell."

One who knows what to expect, and what not to expect, an evening with this company can certainly be recommended. If they

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'Better Chance' for 3% in Year

Emminger Sees 4% Growth in 2nd Half

FRANKFURT, June 1 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Bundesbank president Ottmar Emminger said today that following the "near-stagnation" in the first quarter, West German average 1978 growth now stands at a "better chance" of reaching a minimum of 3 percent.

At a press conference after the Central Bank Council meeting, he said second-half growth would likely be somewhat over 4 percent. Due to the effects of bad weather and the metal strike, first-quarter growth was stagnant at the 1977 fourth-quarter level, but was "a little more" than 1977 first quarter growth, he said.

He added that he did not personally

see any need for further measures to stimulate the economy. Mr. Emminger also said he expects West Germany to post a 1978 inflation rate of under 3 percent.

Late yesterday in a television interview, he said that West Germany's success in attaining a low rate of inflation should not give rise to hopes of further economic stimulation. He termed measures to reduce the country's inflation rate a "partial success," but not yet a "complete success." West Germany's cost-of-living index was up 2.7 percent in May, according to a preliminary report yesterday.

Also, he said, there are risks with low levels of inflation, especially "if

that inflation level is the one from which people believe a major expansion can be launched."

Money-supply control in the near future is especially endangered, he said, from strong price inflation overseas which the country is always in danger of importing. He warned that Germany is "very near the border" at which further government spending will endanger capital markets and money supply.

Regarding money supply, Mr. Emminger said the Bundesbank will pay closer attention to meeting its 8-percent annual growth target. In the six months from November to May, the money supply grew 11 percent from a year earlier, he said, adding the nation could "tolerate this" because of special influences, such as intervention to support the dollar.

He said the rate in the past two months has declined sharply from the six-month average, and "it is a possibility we can reach our 8-percent goal this year."

Net foreign assets of the Bundesbank, he said, were unchanged at the end of May from the end of December. He said the Bundesbank has sold some dollars on the foreign exchange market in recent weeks, but most of the decline was due to conversion of Deutsche marks denominated Eurobonds through the Bundesbank.

The 'Shadow' Policy

Group Gives Alternative To OECD 'Convoy' Plan

BRUSSELS, June 1 (AP-DJ) — A group of seven monetarists, calling itself the Shadow European Economic Policy Committee, contends too much money growth, too high taxes and too much government spending lie at the root of the continent's stagnation.

Meeting in Brussels yesterday, the group proposed policy for ending Europe's woes as an alternative to the solutions discussed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Economic Policy Committee in Paris earlier in the week.

The monetarists' approach to ending stagflation is simple, according to the group's co-chairman, Allan Meltzer, a professor of Carnegie-Mellon university. "Monetary targets should be stated, met and gradually lowered; competition increased, and taxes, particularly on employment, should be lowered."

The group sees Europe's malaise as having been caused — or at least aggravated — by the failure of the expansionary, and inflationary, policies of the late 1960s and early 1970s. They regard the OECD's "convoy" approach, whereby governments would expand domestic demand as much as possible within a coordinated program, as a prescription for more inflation and less growth.

Zero Inflation in 4-5 Years

A main problem, the group argues, is that rising taxes used to finance social benefits are creating a "wedge" between how much employers pay as wages and how much money workers get. "This wedge is a main cause of the high unemployment, low after-tax profits and low investment that affect most economies in the OECD," a paper prepared by the group says.

By reducing the growth in the money supply, "we could get down to zero inflation within the next four or five years," said Karl Brunner, a professor at the University of Bern and the University of Rochester. "This would inspire investment and lead to a gradual, long-term lowering of the unemployment rate."

BP Net Earnings Decline 44% in the First Quarter

LONDON, June 1 (AP-DJ) — British Petroleum's first-quarter net fell 44 percent to £80.6 million from £114.8 million in the year-earlier period, the company said today.

Part of the reason for the swing, BP said, was a small loss from stock depreciation in the latest quarter contrasted with a "substantial benefit" from stock appreciation in the first quarter of 1977.

Sales, after customs duties and taxes, dropped 5 percent to £2,902 billion from £3,054 billion a year earlier. Income per ordinary share declined to 20.8 pence from 37.4 pence.

"In comparison with the fourth quarter of last year," BP said, "increased contributions from our U.S. interests together with some trading improvement in oil operations in most European countries was offset by lower proceeds from North Sea crude oil and increased losses in France."

BP, in which the British government holds a majority stake, said group sales of crude oil fell by 1

million tons to 18.3 million tons in the first three months of 1978. Natural-gas sales also declined to 12 million cubic meters per day from 12.5 million.

Kawasaki Industries Off

TOKYO, June 1 (AP-DJ) — Net profit for Kawasaki Heavy Industries fell 34 percent to 9.7 billion yen (about \$43.9 million) from 13 billion yen a year ago. Sales rose 4.8 percent to 566.1 billion yen from 539.9 billion yen, the company said.

In other Japanese earnings reports, Honda Motor said net rose 13.9 percent in the year ended Feb. 28 to 27,494 billion yen from 24,142 billion yen in the prior year, a marked contrast to Toyota and Nissan, which reported declines last year. Honda sales rose 18.9 percent to 985.06 billion yen from 828.51 billion yen. Per-share earnings rose to 47 yen from 44 yen.

Mitsubishi Oil's net rose 21.8 percent for the year ended March 31 to 16.5 billion yen from 12.9 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose 2 percent to 750 billion yen from 765.2 billion yen.

Morinaga Milk Industry's net fell 31.1 percent in the year ended March 31 to 380 million yen from 552 million yen a year ago. Sales rose 7.15 percent to 232.1 billion yen from 215.5 billion yen.

Takeda Chemical Industries' net declined 2.7 percent for the year ending March 31 to 7.2 billion yen from 7.4 billion yen a year ago. Sales rose 9.4 percent to 335.1 billion yen from 303.6 billion yen.

Sumitomo Heavy Industries dropped 39.6 percent in the March 31 year to 2.9 billion yen from 4.8 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose 9.6 percent to 276.7 billion yen from 250.2 billion yen.

Fuji Photo Film's net fell 21.7 percent for the half ended March 31 to 5.3 billion yen from 7.06 billion yen a year ago. Sales rose 6.7 percent to 137.43 billion yen from 128.84 billion yen.

Mitsui Mining and Smelting posted a 4.59-billion-yen net loss in the year ended March 31 following a 1.74-billion-yen net profit the previous year. Sales dropped 8.6 percent to 188.2 billion yen from 204.4 billion yen.

VFW-Fokker Net Drops

DUESSELDORF, June 1 (AP-DJ) — VFW-Fokker, the German-Dutch aircraft maker, posted a loss before taxes of 157.7 million Deutsche marks in 1977, compared with a loss of 4.9 million DM in 1976.

The company said the cost of terminating production of the VFW-614 commercial airliner last year was about 1 billion DM. The West German government absorbed about 600 million DM of that with the remainder shared among VFW-Fokker and its subcontractors.

Group Sees Cut In U.K. Surplus On Transactions

LONDON, June 1 (AP-DJ) — Britain's National Institute of Economic and Social Research sharply scaled down its forecast of a U.K. current-account surplus in 1978 following the unexpected deterioration in the nation's trade in the first quarter of the year.

The institute says Britain's account should show a surplus of £300 million this year, compared with a £35-million deficit in 1977. Previously, it forecast a surplus of £1,274 billion. It attributed the change to a sharp increase in imports in the first quarter, when the current balance worsened by nearly £600 million.

The group also lowered its exchange-rate projection "a good deal," leading to a lower forecast of the nation's terms of trade. Britain's visible trade deficit this year is now expected to be twice as large as previously predicted. Visible trade is forecast to register a £1.35-billion deficit, compared with an earlier prediction of a £631-million gap and a 1977 deficit of £1.61 billion.

De Beers Cuts Surcharge
LONDON, June 1 (AP-DJ) — De Beers Central Selling Organization said today that the surcharge on stones at its next London sale will be cut to 15 percent. The decision effectively means that the squeeze on the international rough diamond market has relaxed and speculative trading, principally as a currency hedge, has greatly diminished.

News Analysis

Carter Lacking Solutions for Inflation

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP) — The Carter administration found itself late yesterday smack dab in the middle of a political briar patch that White House strategists have been fearing for months: scary news about inflation, and not much policy-makers can do about it, at least in the short run.

Although the White House trotted out Robert Strauss, the president's anti-inflation counsel, to help take the edge off TV evening news reports about the April consumer price index, neither Mr. Strauss nor any other top official has any immediate solutions.

White House strategists will meet later this week to take stock of the present anti-inflation program and try to refine current wage-price efforts, but officials say no major shift in existing tactics is likely.

Instead, what administration officials hope to do is ride out the expected political storm over consumer prices for the next few months and hope for the long-predicted improvement in the food-price statistics some time in mid-summer.

Rising Beef Prices

Mr. Strauss told reporters there is "no immediate, foreseeable hope for relief" from rising beef prices, although he said they may "peak" in June. And analysts say recent sharp increases in wholesale prices generally will keep inflation high.

The stew over the beef-price situation provides a prime example of the Strauss dilemma. Economists generally agree that the most effective — albeit modest — step Mr. Carter could take to help turn beef prices around now would be to liberalize meat import quotas. Mr. Strauss conceded that lowering import barriers on beef was "one of the options available — and may be appropriate." At present, he said, "a lot of things are being considered." But he declined to elaborate on them. But, as he indicated, pushing the proposal through Congress would be difficult, if not impossible. Indeed, despite vigorous White House objections, the

lawmakers now seem bent on raising meat-import quotas rather than easing them.

Mr. Strauss also backed away from urging consumers to boycott meat, as they did when beef prices surged in 1973. Analysts blame the 1973-74 boycott for helping to create the boom-bust conditions that led to today's beef-price increases. Instead, he advised consumers to buy cheaper cuts.

Stepped-Up Effort

What administration insiders expect to emerge from this week's series of meetings is a stepped-up effort in the White House to revamp government policies that tend to contribute to inflation, such as federal regulations and administrative rulings.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability is currently preparing a series of suggestions in this area similar to those recommended in February by Barry Bosworth, the agency's director. "We need another list — and soon," one key official said.

Strategists say there also may be an effort to lay out more formally the administration's present anti-inflation programs affecting specific industries and sectors that seem most prone to sharp price increases — food and medical costs, for example.

The White House also may expand its intragovernment anti-inflation "education" efforts, which already are making some agencies more conscious of the impact of their actions. "There's been a big change of attitude in many departments," one official says.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss is hoping to counter the bad publicity the inflation statistics will bring over the next few months by bringing in daily pledges of support from business on limiting or slowing executive pay and prices. There have been several such gestures in recent days.

But policy makers seem resigned that they face two — and perhaps three — more months of "bad" inflation news, with little they will be able to do about it. Mr. Strauss' White House performance yesterday may have won him equal time on the 6 o'clock news. But only for one night.

One Year Later: "Nothing Has Changed"

Swiss Banks Little Affected by Chiasso

ZURICH, June 1 (AP-DJ) — A year after Swiss Credit Bank disclosed that there were strange occurrences at its Chiasso branch, the scandal that soon erupted there remains one of the liveliest business stories going. But so far, it has not affected Switzerland's legendary banking system in any substantial way.

Chiasso triggered a burst of activity by Swiss regulators, but bankers say all the noise really has not made much of a difference in how things work in this bank-happy land. "Nothing has changed for us as a result of Chiasso," one Swiss banker notes. "Nothing."

Nonetheless, a year later look at the affair suggests how difficult it is to pick up the pieces after a major financial scandal. It also shows that such a disaster has its good side: without question, Chiasso has been a boon for some people. And it offers a rare look at the mysterious world of Swiss banking in a year of extraordinary distress.

"I've always attached great value to learning by experience," says Rainer Oetli, who emerged from it all as Swiss Credit's top manager. "In terms of experience, these past 12 months have been years."

In brief, the scandal involved charges that top managers at the Chiasso branch, along with some prominent lawyer friends, were operating an off-the-books bank for the benefit of an off-the-record conglomerate that they controlled. In the process, they supposedly were padding their own pockets. The "bank" is said to have absorbed \$1.1 billion in deposits, mostly from Italian investors. The deposits were accepted in Swiss Credit's name, but were not entered on its books.

Chiasso also has had its effects beyond the bank. Regulatory authorities do not conceal a certain glee over the scandal. One describes it as "a gift from the heavens," because it gave authorities an excuse to effect changes they had wanted anyway. The Swiss Federal Banking Commission, based in Bern, has more than doubled its staff to 18.

Although that is not much of a staff, Bernhard Muller, director, says it is more than he would have had without Chiasso because parliament had put a freeze on civil-service hiring except in special cases. He says that because of Chiasso, the Minister of Finance has agreed to increase the staff to 29 by the end of next year. That is no match for Switzerland's 550 financial institutions, but Mr. Muller says the staff mainly will police the country's 20 bank-auditing firms.

The Swiss National Bank used the Chiasso opportunity to push through a pact with commercial banks that is designed to halt the

misuse of bank secrecy provisions and to stem the flow into the country of questionable deposits. Those deposits include money — such as that involved at Chiasso — that crosses into Switzerland in violation of another country's exchange controls.

"We had been working on these things before, but Chiasso was the catalyst," says Martin Thomann, head of the central bank's economics department.

But everything is relative, and this is Switzerland.

Thus, it is not surprising that although bankers worry about the future, many say that so far Chiasso has not changed much of anything.

"It's business as usual," says a manager at one old-line private bank. As for new restrictions on what he calls "this smuggling business," the banker says: "Our standard is if you don't know how to get your money out, you're not sophisticated enough to work with us anyway."



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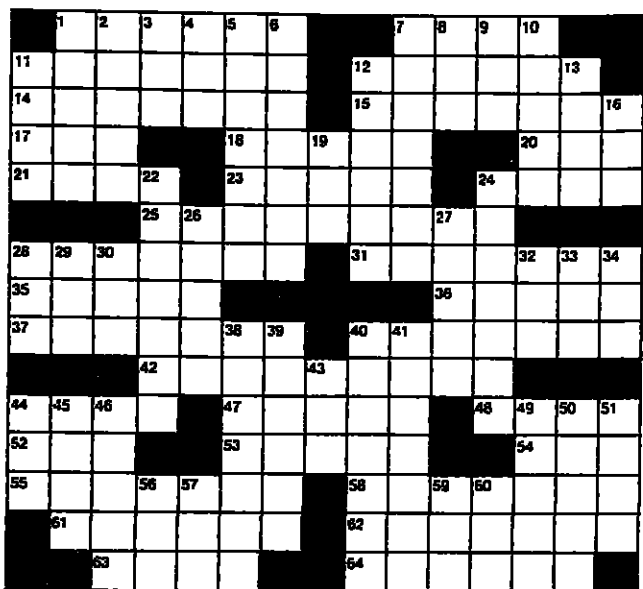
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7 Met's' home	24 Bringing forth	
11 Swiss resort	58 Granted an extension of	26 Sharp mountain spur
12 With hand on hip	61 Quaker	
14 One who is a throwback	62 Where	27 Word that became "whisky"
15 Endure, as a storm	63 Tipperary is	
17 Haberdashery customer	64 Pungent taste	28 Do lawn work
18 Scottish squire	65 With a sudden motion	29 Second person
20 Suffix with sculpt or script		30 Newcomer in a pride
21 Choir voice	DOWN	
23 "Many" has fall —	1 Utter	32 Sock size
24 " — boy!"	2 Begin to	33 Large Nigerian
25 Vast and hollow	3 Tell You, "1945 song	34 In medias —
28 Fastened	3 Hebrew letter	38 What arful dodgers are good at
31 Tornado or dust whirl	4 Prefix with cycle	39 Rely (on)
35 Small egg	5 Take away freedom	40 Ancient land now part of Italy
36 Material for gloves	6 Piouretted	41 Ranchers' foes
37 Entered in the red-ink area	7 Street of forgotten men	43 Neighbor of S.D.
40 Iron horses	8 Stayed out of sight	44 Figures expert
42 Tarkington novel	9 Scottish uncle	45 Semi or demi
44 Causerie	10 Somewhere close by	46 Separate
47 Mimes	11 Role in "Lost Horizon"	48 In conflict
48 His word for "water" was	12 Adjective for a knave	50 Happening
27 Down	13 Word not on towels	51 Cheryl of TV
49 Hinky food or talk	16 Export from Malawi	56 Prefix with gram or meter
53 Event for a socialite	19 Comparative ending	57 Between Under and Linda
		58 Make a clear profit
		60 Character in "Charley's Aunt!"

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ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	77	Fair	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	66	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Mist
ANTHENS	23	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	28	82	Showers
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	64	Cloudy
BERGDADE	25	77	Fair	MUNICH	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	28	82	Fair	NEW YORK	29	84	Fair
BRUSSELS	27	79	Fair	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	25	75	Showers	OSLO	26	77	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	77	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Fair	PRAGUE	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	27	79	Fair	ROME	25	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Mist	SOFIA	26	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Mist	STOCKHOLM	26	79	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Mist	TEHRAN	38	86	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Showers	TEL AVIV	27	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	77	Fair	TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Fair	VIENNA	24	75	Fair
HELSINKI	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	21	70	Fair
LISBON	22	72	Fair				

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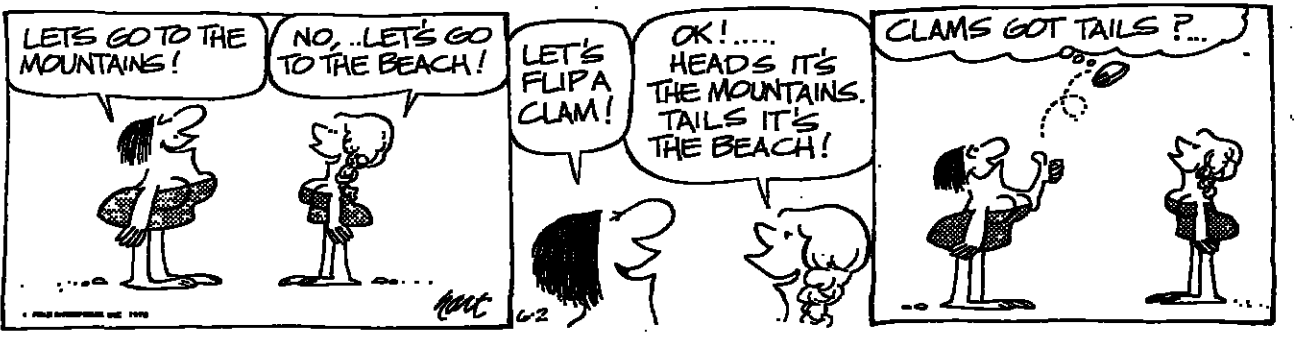
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(e) Canbor	SF 678.00	(b) Trustor Intl (AEIF) ...	\$ 7.26
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(b) Int'l High Interest Trst	\$ 1.00	(k) Convert Pd. Ind. B. Certs ..	\$ 14.23
(c) Swiss Invest Stk Fund	\$ 1.00	(l) Convert. Bond Pd. Ind. B. Certs ..	\$ 9.95
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(m) D.C.M.C.	\$ 12.20
(w) Capital Intl	\$ 16.84	(n) Dollar Fund (ex-DVIG) ..	\$ 0.87
(x) Capital Intl Asia	\$ 5.86	(o) Draxford Fund	\$ 12.20
(y) Capital Capital S.A.	\$ 20.97	(p) Drevus International	\$ 14.23
CREDIT SUISSE:		(q) Eargos Obligations	LF 1,000.00
(d) Actions Suisse	\$ 276.25	(r) First Eagle	SF 25.10
(e) Comesse	SF 414.00	(s) First Intern'l Fund	\$ 14.29
(f) Credit Suisse Bank Corp	SF 100.00	(t) First Nat'l City Fund	\$ 0.60
(g) C.S. Bonds-Intl	SF 89.00	(u) Future Fund	SF 20.00
(h) C.S. Bonds-Pacific Fund	SF 100.00	(v) Formula Selection Fd	\$ 22.49
(i) USecv	SF 450.00	(w) Future Fund	SF 20.00
(j) USecv-Vol	SF 109.75	(x) Frankl-Trust Interests	DM 42.20
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(y) Future Fund	SF 20.00
(d) Concentro	DM 20.40	(z) Future Australia Fd	Aus\$ 9.50
(e) Int'l Rentendorn	DM 71.40	(a) Hausmann Hildes. NV	\$ 27.93
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):		(b) HOLOTT, Nobel	SF 25.10
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$ 25.12	(c) Indfund	\$ 10.08
(x) Fidelity Eur. Inv.	\$ 20.44	(d) Interfund S.A.	\$ 6.91
(y) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$ 20.85	(e) International Fund	FB 20.00.00
(z) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$ 20.85	(f) Int'l Bond (Jersey)	\$ 23.75
(a) Fidelity World Fd	\$ 14.18	(g) Int'l Bond (Swiss)	\$ 23.75
G.T. (BERMUDA)LIMITED:		(h) Invest Alternatives	\$ 38.95
(w) Bermuda P.D. Ltd.	\$ 41.96	(i) Italiana S.A.	\$ 23.75
(x) G.T. Dollar Fund	\$ 7.02	(j) Halterline Int'l P.d. S.A.	\$ 27.93
JARDINE FLEMING:		(r) Jason Growth Fund	\$ 20.04
(r) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 48.10	(s) Jason Select Fund	\$ 20.04
(s) Jardine Fund Africa	\$ 48.10	(t) Jason Pacific Fund	\$ 20.10
LLOYDS INT MOT PO Baw Growth FUND II		(u) J.B. Index	LF 29.00
(w) Lloyds Int'l Bond	SF 355.00	(v) Kleinwort Bern Int'l F ..	\$ 11.48
(x) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 314.50	(w) Kleinwort Bern. Fd	\$ 11.48
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS HD:		(x) Lloyds Swiss Fd	\$ 37.09
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 185.89	(y) Luvfund	\$ 23.88
(x) Property Growth Fund	\$ 124.85	(a) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	\$ 0.87
(y) Secrs (N.A.V.)	\$ 13.52	(b) Neubergh Int'l Fund	\$ 0.84
SOFID GROUP GENEEVA		(c) Neubergh Int'l Fund	\$ 0.84
(r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF 124.07	(d) Nilsson Fund	\$ 15.58
(s) Sofid Fund	DM 1219.00	(e) Nilsson Fund	\$ 15.57
SWISS BANK CORP.:		(f) Nor-Am. Amer. Bank Fd ..	\$ 5.24
(d) America-Vol	SF 340.00*	(g) Nor-Am. Amer. Bank Fd ..	\$ 5.24
(e) Intervol	SF 51.50	(h) Putnam Intern'l Fund	\$ 36.29
(f) Swiss Rights	SF 240.00	(i) Putnam Intern'l Fund	\$ 36.29
(g) Swissvol New Ser	SF 222.50	(j) Putnam Intern'l Fund	LF 87.00
(h) Swissvol Old Ser	SF 222.50	(k) Putnam Intern'l Fund	LF 87.00
(i) Universal Fund	SF 73.10	(l) Share Invest	\$ 10.19
UNION-CREDIT SUISSE/LONDON:		(m) Share Invest	SF 68.10
(a) Amco U.S. Sh	SF 32.00	(n) Share Realty N.V.	\$ 10.19
(b) Bond Invest	SF 64.00	(o) Share International N.V.	DM 100.00
(c) Euro Invest	SF 64.00	(p) Share Invest	\$ 10.19
(d) Euril Europe Sh	SF 109.39	(q) Share Invest	\$ 10.19
(e) Euril Europe Div	SF 109.39	(r) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.19
(f) Globalinvest	SF 56.50	(s) Swiss Fund	\$ 10.19
(g) Interinvest	SF 56.50	(t) World Wide Securit	\$ 60.50
(h) Paninvest-Invest	SF 749.30	(u) World Wide Securit	\$ 60.50
(i) Paninvest-Divid	SF 749.30	(v) World Wide Securit	\$ 60.50
(j) Simo Swiss R. Est.	SF 188.00	(w) World Wide Securit	\$ 60.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:		(x) Deutsche Markt	Ex-Dividend
(d) Atlantentonds	DM 12.00	(y) Deutsche Markt	Ex-Dividend
(e) Europatond	DM 12.00	(z) Deutsche Markt	Ex-Dividend
(f) Unions	DM 18.20	(a) Deutsche Markt	Ex-Dividend
(g) Europatond	DM 18.20	(b) Deutsche Markt	Ex-Dividend
(h) Unispecial I	DM 66.75	(c) Deutsche Markt	Ex-Dividend
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B.
C.



B L O N D I E



BEE TLE B A I L E Y



NDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



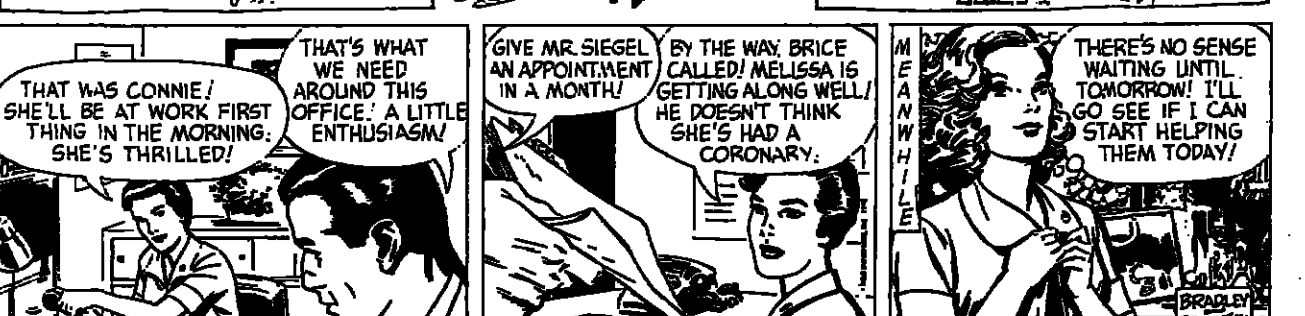
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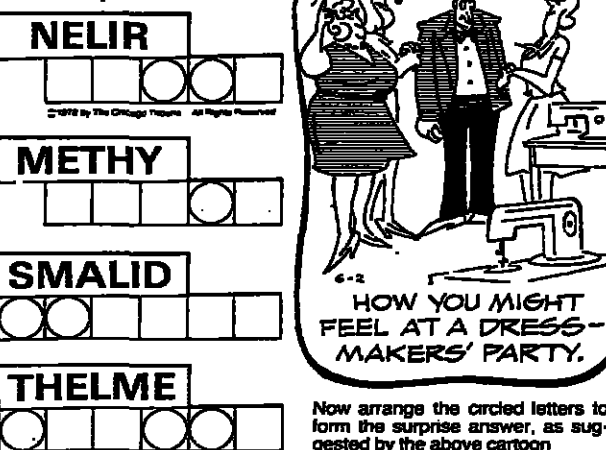
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V**



AT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:



"AN' WHEN YOU GET INTO *REAL* TROUBLE WITH YOUR MOM AN' DAD OFFER TO SHAKE HANDS THAT USUALLY GETS 'EM "

DREAMZ

By Benjamin Stein, Harper & Row, 212 pp., \$8.95

The Premature Memoirs of Andrew Ward, Atlantic-Little Brown.
177 pp. \$8.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NOT EVERYONE in Los Angeles is happy, according to Benjamin Stein's "Dreamz," a diary of the author's first year—June 1976 to August 1977—working as a television scriptwriter for Norman Lear. The woman with blue-green hair and a black leather jacket is probably not happy, because she can't seem to decide whether to do something productive or let her soul "nurture itself along." Neither, one suspects, is Sybil, Stein's "rich and glamorous" Gentile friend, who says she will no longer go into "Bloodgood" because she's "pussy, short, burx-om" women in the elevator with their New York accents. "Definitely not happy are Mike the wheeler-dealer and his girlfriend, Rhonda, who once planned to start a sort of baby-sitting service in which she would take care of the New York babies at \$10,000 per. Mike and Rhonda are dead of drowning, after Mike had finally hit it big with "a device that makes guitar riffs sound like they are being played on your spine." And as Ben Stein, who respects money, observes, "Money is no good when you're dead."

Happy, Lisa has to guess, is Lisa M., happy. Lisa has gotten herself into a group-sex scene with a wealthy record-company executive named Richard, but when Richard has her bound and beaten to the point of bleeding blood, Lisa wonders whether Richard's affection is

that L.A. is paradise for him. Still, he protests so often that a life of doing in the Western sun is better than one of brooding in the Eastern shade, that one has to wonder occasionally if he is not trying to convince himself that he is not a Jew, or if he were just a little guilty about his escape from feeling guilty. To dust off a very old gag: He plays the king of his fantasies as if he were afraid someone else was about to play the ace. But then again, "Dreamz" is a diary, not a confession, and what life must be like in the city of angles. If his sojourn produces nothing else, it will almost have been worth it.

Andrew Ward does not profess happiness in "Fits and Starts." In fact, his life has been pretty much a series of disasters, at least as he recalls it in his "Premature Memoirs." His father was one of those people who don't like to stop and ask directions, so half of Ward's childhood was spent driving around circles. He fought with his younger sister over the adhesive tape that divided their territories in the back seat of the family car. His mother was so compulsively neat that if people stopped to go to the bathroom in the middle of doing something, their projects would be gone by the time they got back, being forgetful. Ward spent the other half of his childhood trying to remember what it was he had just been doing.

"sancere." Nor is Khonda's old boyfriend, Don, one of those girls' friends once tried to kill him by pouring acid on him, and then adding water. Nor, strictly speaking, is Sean, who deals in cocaine in his basement room even as his mother is calling him to dinner.

Come to think of it, rather few of the people in Ben Stein's Los Angeles are very happy. But Stein is happy. Stein is ecstatic. He has escaped the Eastern establishment, in which, after graduating from Columbia College and the Yale Law School, he served as a trial lawyer at the law firm of Goodenough, Brown, and Berman.

But Stein is not a President. Nor, as a staff reporter at Newsweek, is he

And of course there was the lawn in Riverside, Conn., that wouldn't grow, and the girls at the formals who wouldn't dance with him, and the geology final at Oberlin that was his final undoing, in which he filled half a blue book with permutations of a sentence that came back to him from his eighth-grade reading: "Coal result from the deterioration and mineralization of prehistoric tropical rain forests." (After noting that "Coal was suitable for burning," he burned, he concluded that "Coal remains one of the most popular forms of fuel in use today.")

on and Ford, and a member of the editorial-page staff of the Wall Street Journal. Ben has a job where he can produce as much as he wants, and not worry about pleasing someone "further up the bureaucratic ladder." And by the end of his first year on the coast, he has a Mercedes-Benz 450 SLR with the license number DREEMZ ("You are what you drive."), and a Spanish-style house with its very own palm tree. All the more for the Spaniards, the girls and the appearances of the dreams that have come true in L.A. For me, L.A. means doing and being free. That is why I love it.

Still, one gets the impression that the unhappy Ward can look forward to a happier future. Even

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

BYU	BARAN	DAD
ALAR	UDEMIA	RILO
LONGFELLOW	EVAN	
THE	ISLES	
UTE	DASH	SPINES
MERCER	ANGIE	
DEO	GOOD	URGENT
SADDLE	BOB	ARM

By Alan Truscott

East's eventual double of three no trump on the diagram was based on his powerful diamonds, making it improbable that South could make a free use of that suit. But as South had substantially more strength than he had indicated, he doubled firmly.

A double of three no trump suggests the lead of dummy's suit. Whether this should apply when dummy's suit is known to be very strong is doubtful, but West chose the diamond lead.

The jack was played from dummy and South had an unpleasant discarding problem when East won with the king. At this point, South

NORTH (D)

♠ J ♥ A83. ♦ AQJ8654 ♣ K4	WEST EAST
------------------------------------	----------------

♠A109765
 ♥KQJ
 ♦K10972
 ♣A93

♠9732
 ♥1072
 ♦Q3
 ♣978

SOUTH
 ♠A10964
 ♥J984
 ♦—
 ♣J1052

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-
 ding:


	North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	
3 ♦	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	
Pass	Dbt.	Redbl.	Pass	
Pass	Pass			

NORTH (D)

♠ J
♥ A53
♦ AQJ7654
♣ K

WEST

♠ 9732
♥ 10872
♦ 3
♣ Q876



EAST

♠ 1085
♥ QK
♦ K10972
♣ A93

SOUTH

♠ AKQ64
♥ J984
♦ —
♣ J1052

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-
ding:

North	East	South	West
3♣	Pass	3NT	Pass
Pass	Pass	Redbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

Angels Give White Sox 10 Runs in Rout

CHICAGO, June 1 (UPI) — The White Sox laughed their way to a 10-2 victory over the California Angels in their sixth straight victory last night, and the fact that 10 of the runs were unearned did not make any difference.

"It was fun," said shortstop Don Kessinger. "I don't think I've ever on a team that scored 11 runs in one inning." Jorge Orta, who hit a seventh home run, said, "They are throwing every kind of pitch for me, and I was just looking for the ball."

Steve Stone, 1-3, pitched a strong game, hitting for his first complete game of the year. "I knew I could break Ken Forsch's record," he said, referring to 27 wins without a complete game. The White Sox mangled eight hits

with three Angel errors in the fifth inning and three runs scored on throwing errors by pitchers Don Kessinger, 2-3, the loser, and Tom Griffin. Bobby Grich dropped the ball on a force play at second to keep the inning alive.

"What can I do?" Angels manager Dave Garcia asked. "I can't make the throw from the pitcher to first base and I can't catch the ball at second base. I don't know what I can do. What we've got to do is forget it."

Blue Jays 6, Red Sox 2
At Boston, Otto Velez and John Mayberry's back-to-back doubles were the big blows in a six-run first inning that snapped Toronto's first losing streak and Boston's eight-game winning streak. Jim

Clancy, 4-4, got the victory with relief help from Tom Murphy. Toronto sent 11 batters to the plate in the first to chase Boston starter Bill Lee, 7-2. Doubles from Bob Bailor, Lee and Mayberry, a single by Rick Bosetti and four walks accounted for the Jays' runs.

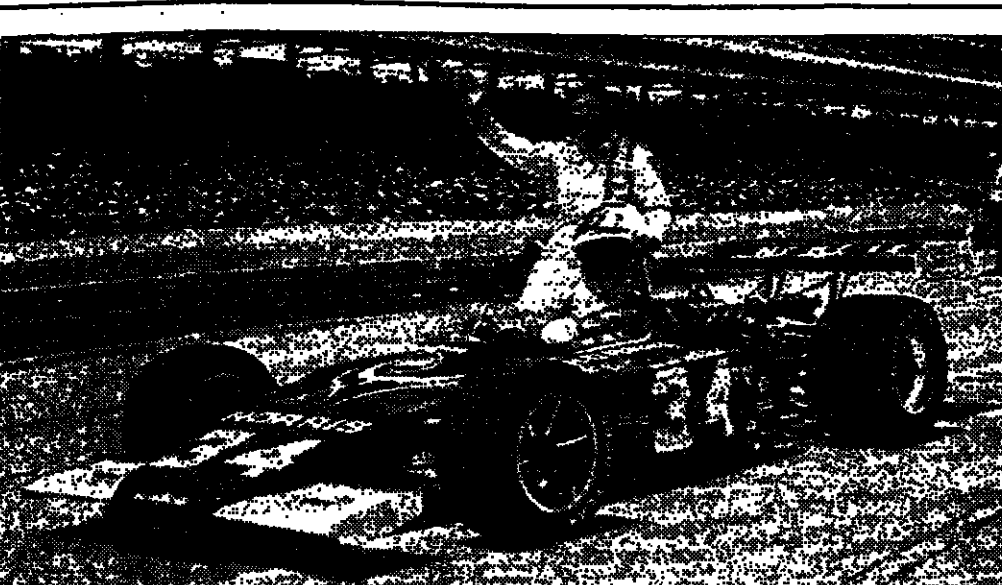
Orleans 3, Yankees 2
At New York, Ed Figueroa threw two wild pitches in the fifth inning, enabling Rick Dempsey to score from second base as Baltimore defeated New York. Dempsey reached base on an error by Graig Nettles and stole second. Ken Singleton produced the other two runs on a fourth-inning homer, giving Mike Flanagan his sixth victory in 10 decisions. The Yankees scored in the second on a two-run

double by Paul Blair. Figueroa is 5-3.

Tigers 3, Brewers 0
At Detroit, Milt Wilcox tossed his second shutout of the season, an eight-hitter, and Aurelio Rodriguez collected a homer, a single and two RBIs to lead Detroit past Milwaukee. Wilcox won his fourth game in six decisions, striking out nine and walking one. Rodriguez' homer, his fourth, came in the second inning off loser Bill Travers, 1-2.

Royals 8, Mariners 3
At Kansas City, Frank White and Amos Otis hit back-to-back homers in the fifth inning as Kansas City's Paul Splittorff increased his record to 6-4. Pete LaCock doubled his first two times at bat to account for the Royals' first two runs. Glenn Abbott, 1-4, took the loss. The Royals capitalized on three stolen bases to score four times in the seventh with White, Clint Hurdle, Hal McRae and George Brett knocking in runs.

Expos 9, Cubs 1
In the National League, at Montreal, Ellis Valentine, who was thrown out of the game in the fifth inning for starting a brawl that cleared both benches, hit a three-run homer and Rudy May tossed a five-hitter to lead Montreal to a 9-1 victory over Chicago. The Expos' third consecutive defeat. In the fifth inning, with Perez on first, Valentine walked. But before going to first, he had words with Cubs catcher Dave Rader. Valentine jumped Rader and wrestled him to the ground before both benches emptied. Plate umpire Doug Harvey ejected Valentine out of the game and he was replaced on first by pinch-runner Sam Mejias.



Sam Posey before a race in the United States.

Le Mans, From Inside a Car

By Sam Posey

BOCA GRANDE, Fla. (IHT) — This year will be my 10th drive in the 24 Hours of Le Mans. My experiences in the race have brought me to both love it and dread it, a paradox which arises because of the enormously high top speeds that are possible due to the layout of the track.

The Renault Mirage which I will drive this year will accelerate to 210 miles an hour approaching the turns at Arnage, and to 215 on the straight to Mulsanne. At such speeds a driver, like someone deep under water or falling through the air, enters a different world. Fields, woods, towns flash by, abstract, while what is real is the invisible envelope of air which surrounds the car. In most circumstances, with the speed comes an exhilarating sense of freedom and control, and for me a large part of looking forward to Le Mans is the anticipation of the speed.

But when it rains at Le Mans, the speed becomes terrifying. Seen from a racing car at 200 MPH, rain doesn't fall, it comes at you horizontally like a hail of bullets. And on the slick surface every few seconds the wide racing tires will unexpectedly lose their grip on the road and aquaplane uncontrollably, the steering wheel sometimes wrenching back and forth and sometimes going dead.

In the 1970 race it rained for 20 of the 24 hours. I can remember how after hour I needed every ounce of concentration and lightning reflexes just to aim the car. Usually during the night portion of the race a driver will stay at the wheel for three hours or more, allowing his co-driver a chance to snatch a little sleep. But at Le Mans in 1970 that was unthinkable: no one could stay out for more than 90 minutes at a time.

I lost track of how many trips I made to the little trailer the team provided for us behind the pits. I would lie down telling myself I had to sleep, but when I closed my eyes I would see the rain still coming at me, so I just lay on the cot and didn't sleep. I remember considering the very real possibility that I would not live through the race.

Nevertheless, there was only one thing I could do, which was to continue. This was not because of contractual obligations or even loyalty to the individual members of the team, although in my exhaustion I allowed these factors to appear compelling and all-important. It was merely to continue the drive, and perhaps to explore in the process where my limits lay. Le Mans offers that: a long look at yourself, in one of those trailers behind the pits.

For this year, the team for which I will drive has made elaborate preparations. Our basic car, which finished second last year, has had its body redesigned to permit higher top speed, and two weeks ago the team ran the car for 20 hours at a proving ground in Ohio. Our Renault engine, which performed flawlessly last year, has been further improved. The head of our team, Harley Clouston of Phoenix, Ariz., has organized a veritable armada of men and equipment. The objective behind all of this is of course nothing less than outright victory in the most fascinating race in the world.

I just hope it won't rain.

This is the first of two articles by Sam Posey, the noted American race driver, about his experiences in the 24 Hours of Le Mans. The second article will appear before the race, June 10-11.

Nets, Islanders Are Reported to Owe \$22 Million

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI) — Joe Boe's troubles continue to mount.

Boe, the principal owner of the National Basketball Association's New Jersey Nets and the National Hockey League's New York Islanders, apparently faces the loss of both franchises because of debts totaling almost \$22 million.

According to a story in today's New York Daily News, Boe has run up \$14 million in debts with the Islanders while the Nets owe \$8 million. The total is said to be \$22,473,000.

Boe has recently been sued by one of his partners in the Islander operation — Thomas Thornton — or allegedly filtering funds from the Islanders to the Nets, who moved from Long Island to Piscataway, N.J., before this season. Boe hopes to eventually move his basketball team to the Meadowlands Arena in New Jersey, which is to be completed in about two years. Thornton sought unsuccessfully to have Boe ruled in contempt of court yesterday.

The Nets' debt is largely the result of an indemnity incurred when making the move from the Ameri-

can Basketball Association to the NBA. The Nets owe the New York Knicks \$7.2 million for infringement on their territorial rights. They still owe the NBA \$200,000 for admission and \$100,000 in miscellaneous fees. Another \$77,000 is owed to Rutgers University, where the Nets played last season.

There has been speculation concerning the debt to the Knicks. One rumor had it that coach Kevin Loughery coming to the Knicks in partial payment of the debt. Another rumor making the rounds recently — and this one is a bit more realistic — calls for the two teams to swap draft selections in the first round of the NBA draft to be held next Friday in New York.

If that swap takes place, the Knicks will get the fourth selection in the first round and the Nets will pick the ninth.

The Islanders debts are quite varied and may be the result of Boe's shuffling of funds to keep the Nets alive. The Nets have not drawn well the past few years while the Islanders' attendance has been high. Yet the Islander debts are far more extensive.

Boe owes the New York Rangers

\$3.2 million for the territorial indemnity, the NHL's other older teams \$4.1 million for the Islanders' original admission, Long Island Cablevision \$4.1 million for a breach of contract suit and Chemical Bank \$2.5 million.

The total debt is a conservative figure, according to the Nets.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Chicago	000 000 0-1	5
Montreal	001 000 0-0	9
Louis, Moore (5), P. Reuschel (7) and Ray		
Cox (6); May and Carter (2); W.-May, 5.		
St. Louis—Chicago, 2; Boston, 2; Mont-		
real, 1; Valentine (6), Perez (4).		
San Francisco	000 000 0-0	9
Houston	000 000 0-1	5
San Diego	000 000 0-1	5
San Francisco	000 000 0-0	9
St. Louis, Moffitt (9) and Hill; Lomonosso		
vs.—Los Angeles, 5-1.		
Chicago	001 001—16	13
Atlanta	004 000 0-0	9
Seaver, Sarmiento (7) and Werner; Ruff-		
stark (3), Devine (5), Solomon (5), Campbell		
vs.—New York, 7-5.		
St. Louis—Chicago, 4; Foster (7), Lum (2)		
vs.—Cincinnati, 4-0.		
Atlanta, Pecoraro (11).		
St. Louis	021 002 0-0	5
New York	020 000 0-3	7
B. Fersch, Schultz (2) and Zimmerman; Bru-		
sch (2) and Schrock (2) vs.—Fersch, Sch-		
ultz (2), 1R—New York, Montreal (7).		
Philadelphia	100 000 0-1	6
Philadelphia	100 000 0-1	6

